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CHINA ORDERS 100,000 MEN TO GUARD FRONTIER

Ten Brigades Mobilized—Nanking Holds Crisis With Russia More Serious

ACTION IS DECLARED ONLY 'PRECAUTIONARY'

Chinese Delegate Withdrawn From Manchuli Following the Breakdown of Negotiations

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Chinese Nationalist Government has ordered mobilization of 10 additional brigades of Manchurian troops, totaling 100,000 men, and now views "the Sino-Russian crisis as increasingly serious."

The brigades will be assigned to duty on the northern frontier.

General Ho Chen-chun, personal representative of President Chiang Kai-shek, was said to be en route from Peiping to Mukden with orders from the Nationalist Government to assume command of the entire military forces in Manchuria.

C. T. Wang, Nationalist Foreign Minister, was quoted as saying that Moscow was trying to alienate the loyalty of the three provinces of Manchuria to the Nationalist Government and charged that compromising proposals had been made to General Chang Hsueh-Liang.

Mr. Wang's statement ended: "The Government is compelled to take a firm stand lest Communism again play havoc in China. We have had sufficient experience with Communist outrages. The nationalist Government must either take a firm stand or again fall into the clutches of the Communists."

Delegates to Manchuli Recalled

The Foreign Minister was quoted further as saying that his Government had recalled Chu Shao-yang, the nationalist representative, who had been sent to Manchuli to negotiate with the Russians and ordered him to return to Nanking, and then proceed to Finland by steamer. The news agency interprets this statement as indicating the Nationalist Government's conclusion that attempts at further Sino-Russian conversations were futile.

Another Mukden dispatch, issued by the official agency, said that the Government feels that White Russians along the frontier are "carrying on surreptitious acts which are a menace to peace and order and might possibly cause hostilities between Chinese and Soviet troops.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Senate Ends One Recess and Keeps on With Another

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With the tariff bill still in committee, the Senate officially terminated its two-month summer recess, but kept right on recessing.

In order to allow the Senate Finance Committee to finish formulating the tariff bill it is drafting, Republican and Democratic leaders agreed to keep the Senate only nominally in session. Under the rules this is accomplished by three-day adjournments.

This procedure will be maintained until Sept. 4, at which time the chamber will reassemble in earnest and the tariff contest will get under way.

Only a few of the Senate leaders were present at the opening session, but due to the lack of a quorum no roll was called, and after a few minutes of formalities the chamber was adjourned for the first of its three-day recesses.

The House is not scheduled to reconvene until Sept. 23. House leaders also contemplate using the three-day recess method to formally keep their branch in session until the Senate has passed its tariff bill and sent it over for House action.

EDGE ACCEPTABLE AS ENVOY TO FRANCE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of State announced it has been advised by the French government that the selection of Senator Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, as Ambassador to Paris, met with its approval.

At the request of President Hoover Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State instructed the American chargé d'affaires at Paris to inform the French Government that the President desired to appoint Senator Edge to the French post.

NAVY'S SPEED PLANE ENDS AMERICAN TESTS

ANNAPOLIS, Md., (AP)—Decision to send the Mercury racer, Lieut. Alfred J. Williams' tiny but powerful plane abroad this week to compete in the Schneider cup races without any further tests here, has been announced at the United States Naval Academy.

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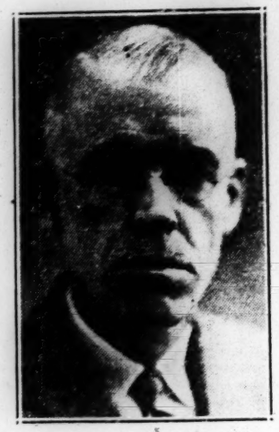
Favors Co-operative Control of Minerals



DR CHARLES K. LEITH

WORLD MINERAL CONTROL URGED AS AID TO PEACE

Canadian-American Co-operation Especially Stressed at Politics Institute

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — Two quietly told stories of repressed significance, one revealing the eager struggle for control and exploitation of the world's mineral resources, the other tracing the difficult task of overcoming perilous overproduction in the mineral industries of the United States, were unfolded before the Institute of Politics by Dr. Charles K. Leith, University of Wisconsin geologist, and Thomas T. Read, professor of mining at Columbia.

Canada has but touched the fringes of the potential mining resources in her northland—resources which with those of the United States and the United Kingdom virtually dominate the essential mineral supplies of the world, Professor Leith declared.

Although the production value of her mines has pyramided from $6,000,000 to $270,000,000 in a few short years, these spectacular results, he foresees, are but a promise of even greater acheivements.

And upon Canada today, as the ever-increasing demand for base metals becomes more intense, are focussed the eyes of an anxious world—capitalist and industrialist, chemist and militarist all are vitally concerned.

American Capital Busy

Capital from the United States is apparently playing a constantly larger role in the development of Canadian mineral resources, and because of the marked tendency toward concentration of control in the hands of a few companies of international scope Professor Leith urged that joint political action be taken by both the Dominion and the United States to insure orderly and economically sound exploitation.

Professor Leith brings to his subject a wide and practical experience. For several years he was assistant geologist of the United States Geological Survey and during the war he served as mineral adviser to the Shipping and War Industries Board and at its conclusion went to Paris with the American commission to negotiate peace in a similar capacity.

He pictured the critical conflict which is developing in the world's intense efforts to protect and secure mineral supplies—efforts which are made the more delicate by the fact that the world's mineral deposits are so bunched in concentrated areas that the United States and the United Kingdom alone control 80 per cent of the known supplies.

Such a condition, Professor Leith explained, makes the interflow of mineral supplies, unhampered by artificial national barriers, a basic necessity for practically all the nations. Even so, he said, there is an increasing trend toward national restriction of mineral commerce and the erection of obstacles to the natural flow of mineral supplies which cannot but constitute a potential source of international conflict.

Would Forestall Crisis

To forestall such an ominous crisis as might develop from either a selfish hoarding of minerals or their reckless exploitation, Professor Leith stressed the urgency of the Government's taking voluntary action to assure the needed and smooth move-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

HUNGARY TO ASK HELP OF LEAGUE ON OPTANT ISSUE

Says Rumanian Note Offers No Basis Adequate for Direct Negotiation

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST — Hungary, with a view to final settlement of the "optants" question with Rumania, will appeal at the next meeting of the League of Nations finance committee in September for intervention of that body as an independent arbiter.

Hungary, it is stated, will make the appeal with full confidence of being successful, since cases brought before the International Court of Arbitration by Hungarian nationals against Czechoslovakia were settled in their favor a few months ago and Hungary is convinced that its demands in the dispute with Rumania are equally reasonable.

Hungary and Rumania during the past 10 months have been endeavoring by direct negotiations to settle the complicated question of compensation for Translyvanian landowners, generally described as optants, whose estates were confiscated under Rumanian land reforms in post-war years.

It was generally thought that agreement could be reached at the Vienna conference a few months ago, but the representatives failed to come to terms on both the amount of compensation and the method and guarantees for payment. On Aug. 3 Rumania sent a new note to Hungary on the optants question which Hungary now answers to the effect that Rumania's last note submitted no new proposals capable of forming a basis of new direct negotiations.

Spokane Fliers Returning West on Non-Stop Flight

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—The airplane Sun God headed back toward Spokane, Aug. 19, after refueling here at the eastern turning point of its transcontinental nonstop round trip flight.

The plane, piloted by B. Mamer and Arthur Walker, arrived over this field at 3:45 p. m. (E. S. T.) Sunday, having been in the air 66 hours and 47 minutes since it left Spokane, Thursday. It had covered 3600 miles.

The fliers, who are seeking to establish a distance record for a refueled flight, hovered over the field two hours, taking on gas, oil, food and other supplies, then turned westward toward Cleveland, the next refueling point.

The pilots dropped several notes, including a message of greeting to Mayor James J. Walker from James Rolph, mayor of San Francisco.

The refueling here was done by Ray Wassall and F. V. Chaffee, who refueled the St. Louis Robin in its record-breaking 2½-week endurance flight at St. Louis.

On its eastern flight the plane was refueled at San Francisco, Rock Springs, Wyo., Cheyenne, Wyo., North Platte, Neb., and Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Overcoming storms which made hazardous flying from Roosevelt Field, New York, to the Cleveland airport, the endurance plane Spokane Sun God, refueled here and flew on toward St. Paul, the next point where provisions and fuel are to be taken aboard, on its return flight to the Pacific coast.

The pilots, B. Mamer and Arthur Walker, reported storms the night before were a severe test of both plane and pilots.

'Impossible' Peak Topped in Ecuador

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (By U. P.)—The California Technical Institute's expedition, headed by Prof. Robert Moore, has succeeded in climbing to the top of Mt. Sangay, 17,493 feet.

Photographs of the crater and rare fauna growing on the inner side were successfully made.

So difficult was the ascent that 30 days were required to reach the top, the expedition being forced to overcome many obstacles such as inclement weather and desertion of their native Indian guides.

The British explorer, George Dyott, once declared that ascent of Mt. Sangay was impossible.

Women Fliers Finally Start $25,000 Derby

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif. (AP)—Eighteen young women aviators, contestants in the $25,000 women's air derby, took to the air again shortly after 6 a. m. today after a controversy which for a time threatened to break up the race.

Vera Walker, Los Angeles pilot, was the first to put her plane in the air, starting at 6:10 a. m., Mrs. Keith Miller of New Zealand, was second, two minutes later, and Neva Paris of Great Neck, N. Y., third. Thereafter the others gracefully and easily swept into the air at regular two-minute periods, climbing high into the haze to surmount the San Bernardino mountain range, 10,000 feet above sea level.

All eighteen contestants, including most of the prominent women fliers of America, earlier in the morning threatened to stop the race because of a ruling by air derby officials in Cleveland, their destination, that they must make a landing at Calexico, Calif. The officials yielded, however, and ruled that they need not stop at Calexico.

NAVY AIR STATION, San Diego (AP)—An overdue check for expense money held up the departure of 18 naval pursuit planes scheduled to leave for Cleveland, O., today. Failure of this check to arrive by air mail caused naval officers to order postponement of the flight until the check comes from Cleveland.

Prosperity of United States Wound up Curiously With That of England

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Figures compiled by the Department of Comerce reveal that the prosperity of the United States and of Great Critain are interconnected to a striking degree.

Each year the United Kingdom collects in the form of American merchandise about $500,000,000 in revenues from its overseas investments and from its merchant marine, according to the calculation of Dr. Hall. "To some extent," he says, "our export trade thus depends upon the prosperity of British shipping and British foreign investments—a spectacular instance of interpendence in the family of nations."

This is only part of the story, as revealed by the new analysis of Dr. Hall. The total merchandise trade of the United States with Great Britain and northern Ireland, last year, he finds, was $1,200,000,000. This gave the United States what economists know as a "favorable" trade balance; that is, the exports of the United States to England were greater than the imports from England.

This international balance of around $499,000,000 was increased about one-seventh, "by refinements eliminating re-exports and including indirect trade in domestic products."

It is to balance this $500,000,000 of excess American imports over exports that England sets down $500,000,000 from overseas investments and its merchant marine. In simple language, England can buy goods from the United States because of its revenue from other sources, and vice versa. The more prosperity, the more goods bought.

Talking Over German Reparations and Rhine Evacuation at The Hague

Keystone

Delegates Attending the Conference on Reparations at The Hague, Where an Effort Is Being Made to Effect the Young Plan for Settlement of Obligations Growing Out of the World War. The Reparations Payments From Germany and the Terms of Evacuating the Rhineland Are the Two Chief Subjects Being Discussed. Representatives of the Chief Creditor Nations, Germany and Many Small Powers, and an Observer for the United States Are at the Conference. Seated at the Table Are Eleutherios Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece; Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister of Germany; Henri Jaspar, Prime Minister of Belgium; Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer; Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, and Others.

FRANCE OFFERS LAND TO NOMADS OF MADAGASCAR

Established Peasantry Is Sought Through Federal System of Profit Sharing

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Agricultural reform of exceptional nature is to be initiated on the Island of Madagascar, it has been stated here by the Governor-General of this French possession, Marcel Olivier.

The root of the new policy is government control of all land, its systematic apportionment among the natives and their gain on a profit-sharing basis with quasi-ownership instead of by means of wages.

Madagascar is slightly larger than France, but its population is only one-tenth as large. Over this great area wander nomadic tribes. Only among the Hovas and Betsileos are there semblances of rational agricultural methods and here rice fields are found comparable in quality with those in the Far East. Elsewhere natives wander with their flocks, devastating forests and damaging the soil.

Experts estimate crops and live stock could be increased tenfold with more reasonable farming, and wastage of wood could be stopped without interfering unnecessarily with the natives if nomadization could be ended and a stable peasantry established.

If the Government's plan works immense areas will become in a sense co-operative farms under government supervision with natives having certain rights over their bits of ground and sharing in profits which are expected to accrue from this large-scale and carefully organized agriculture.

Swiss Aviators Sighted at Sea on Lisbon to New York Flight

Youthful Fliers Take Azores Route to Halifax, Where They Expect to Land If Fuel Runs Low—German Steamer Reports Seeing Plane

LISBON, Port. (AP)—Two youthful Swiss aviators, Oscar Kaesar and Kurt Luescher, have started from Juncal, near here, in an attempt to make a westward crossing of the Atlantic to New York.

They considered it doubtful that they could reach the American metropolis without refueling, and planned to go by Halifax, probably to stop there for gasoline. It was their intention to fly by way of the Azores. They expect to return to Portugal if their fuel consumption seems too great.

They used a Farman monoplane, Young Switzerland, with a 230-horsepower motor.

The two aviators, with Alfred Tschopp, flew here Saturday from Le Bourget, France, stopping twice en route.

They carried 650 gallons of fuel, a small pneumatic boat, rubber suits and apparatus that would enable them to remain under water five minutes.

Neither aviator has had much experience, both having made their début in aviation in 1927. The fliers estimated it was 3060 miles from Lisbon to New York, while their plane has an estimated range of 3750 miles and a speed of 105 miles an hour. If successful, they should reach Roosevelt Field about 6 p. m. (E. S. T.), Aug. 20.

A wireless message from the German steamer Werra reported sighting the Swiss transatlantic airplane "Young Switzerland" about 175 miles due west of Lisbon headed toward the west. The steamer, bound for Brazil from Oporto, did not give the time, but stated the position as latitude 38.48 north and longitude 11.3 west.

The plane flew to Lisbon Aug. 10 from Le Bourget, France, and Zurich, and the crew immediately prepared for an American flight, the ultimate goal is New York, but the primary intention of the fliers is just to reach the American coast.

The airmen did not expect to land at the Azores unless consumption of their fuel supply made it evident they could not reach America without replenishing it.

The plane is a Farman monoplane of French construction, with its name, Jungschweitzerland, painted on the fuselage.

An Up-to-the-Minute Occupation for Women

Tomorrow

on the Women's Enterprises Page

Clatter of Looms Once More Heard in British Mills

MANCHESTER, Eng. (AP)—Lancashire has returned to work after three weeks of paralysis of the cotton industry.

The drone of machinery as 500,000 mill hands went back to their tasks, and smoke pouring from tall chimneys all through the factory towns, proclaimed the end of the stoppage that cost workers and employers many millions of pounds sterling.

Only the cardrooms, where workers return later, were silent. The wage dispute which caused the stoppage is in the hands of a board of arbitration whose deliberations begin Wednesday.

Meanwhile workers will be paid the old scale of wages until a settlement is reached. A proposed reduction of the present scale by 12½ per cent caused the cotton workers to quit the machines three weeks ago.

BRITISH TROOPS TO LEAVE RHINE, STARTING SEPT. 1

Experts Delay Report After Studying Compromise Offer at The Hague

THE HAGUE (AP)—Authoritative announcement was made Aug. 19 that British soldiers will begin leaving the Rhineland, Sept. 1.

Representatives of five creditor powers — France, Italy, Belgium, Japan and Great Britain—have met to go over in detail the compromise offer of the first four to Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, seeking to increase his Government's share of German reparations.

Spokesmen for France, Belgium and Italy hoped to convince Mr. Snowden that their offer made Friday fitted very nearly his demands for a return to the Spa percentages of reparations payments.

The chief delegates of France, Belgium, Great Britain and Germany met in the afternoon in the apartments of Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary of England, to discuss the compromise offer for division of the Young plan annuities.

Financial Experts Meet

The entire morning session was taken up by a meeting of the financial experts. No announcement was made after the experts left their meeting. There was nothing to indicate anything had been accomplished to make the compromise of 60 per cent offered by France, Italy, Belgium and Japan more satisfactory to Mr. Snowden.

It was noteworthy, however, that the delegates who met at Mr. Henderson's were principally those who have been successful in carrying forward the work toward early evacuation of the Rhineland. It was conjectured they might be discussing some means for exchanging political

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Italian Editor Suspects Collarless English Neck to Smack of Democracy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Foreign journalists and other prominent persons connected in some way with the press, when visiting Milan, usually go to the offices of the Popolo d'Italia, the leading Facist newspaper in Italy, founded 16 years ago by Benito Mussolini and now edited by his brother Arnaldo. Almost all of these visits pass unnoticed to the general public and are very rarely reported by the Popolo d'Italia.

A notable exception has been made in the case of Robert Williams the general manager of the Daily Herald of London, the organ of the Labor Party, whose visit to the Popolo d'Italia has been reported and described in an editorial article written by Arnaldo Mussolini.

At first Arnaldo Mussolini thought that the chance of discussing current political matters with the manager of a newspaper which was considered to be the mouthpiece of the British Labor Government was too good to be missed, but he had to dismiss the idea when Mr. Williams informed him that he only wished to visit the printing plant of the newspaper and to collect technical data. Signor Arnaldo Mussolini, however, could not help making some remarks on his visitor. He writes:

"Mr. Williams made an excellent impression on us, and this in spite of the fact that when he entered the room he was not wearing a collar, and was dressed as if to call on someone in a tent in tropical Africa. All this seemed to us very strange. This gentleman belongs to a nation which sets the fashion in men's clothes, which has the Order of the Garter, and whose men wear silk hats when paying very ordinary visits.

"Mr. Williams' manner of presenting himself was certainly very singular, or at least in contrast with the ordinary good British tradition. But then we suddenly reflected that this democratic tendency of dress was becoming widespread throughout the world. To clothe yourself badly is a sign of democratic merit. We must, however, consider that if an Italian had presented himself in England without being in correct dress he would have had himself catalogued as an undesirable element."

ZEPPELIN LANDS AT TOKYO, HAILED BY WHOLE NATION

5,000,000-7,000,000 Persons Cheer Airship's Record Flight From Germany

START OVER PACIFIC SET FOR THURSDAY

Dirigible Housed at Kasumigaura After Circling Capital and Yokohama District

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO — A milling, wondering throng estimated at between 5,000,000 and 7,000,000 persons crowded housetops and filled streets and all open spaces as the shrill blast of sirens announced the approach of the Graf Zeppelin to Tokyo from the coast by way of the Yokohama metropolitan district.

The evening sun glistened upon the silvery body of the dirigible as it majestically swept its way over one of the world's largest cities, and the accompanying squadron of seven Japanese airplanes looked for all the world like gnats buzzing about an utterly indifferent messenger of the Titans.

The mass of spectators were evidently deeply stirred at the realization of how much closer this flight ties Japan to the world-at-large and helps to overcome its geographical isolation.

As the Zeppelin sailed over Tokyo swelling shouts of "banzai" rose from millions of throats. Japanese, who have been trained for centuries to conceal emotion, let themselves go and shouted and waved violently.

TOKYO (AP)—With a journey of 6880 miles across two continents officially logged to her credit, the Graf Zeppelin was housed in the hangar at Kasumi Gaura Naval Air Station at 7:07 p. m., Japanese time (5:07 a. m. Eastern Standard Time) Aug. 19 after a run of 101 hours and 53 minutes from Friedrichshafen.

Five hundred Japanese bluejackets brought down the ship on Kasumi Gaura field at 6:27 a.m., and 40 minutes later stowed her safely away until the start of her flight of 5420 miles across the Pacific Ocean to Los Angeles, next stage of her flight around the world.

The Graf will probably start for the Pacific coast of America on Thursday.

This flight over the waste stretches of the Pacific, never yet traversed by an airship, marks the third stage of the globe-circling journey of the Graf Zeppelin. Together with the run across the American continent from Los Angeles to Lakehurst, the Zeppelin must still fly nearly 8000 miles to her goal on the New Jersey airfield from which she set out on Aug. 7.

Circles Japanese Naval Station

Aboard the Zeppelin were 60 persons, 40 officers and crew and 20 passengers of whom Lady Grace Drummond-Hay was the only woman. With the exception of a knick-knack or two, including a bust of Baron Ehrenfriend von Huenefeld, there was no freight other than 50,000 pieces of mail, the revenue from which brought the Zeppelin nearly as many dollars.

Sighting of the Zeppelin over Tokyo occurred just 45 minutes after it circled the hangar at Kasumigaura, the Japanese naval air station. The dirigible remained but a few moments over Kasumigaura and then headed for Tokyo, capital of the Land of the Rising Sun, to while away the hours until evening when the expected drop in temperature would permit landing.

Rain and fog on the last 600 miles of her journey brought a slight alteration in the Zeppelin's course and delayed its arirval several hours beyond sanguine early estimates. After leaving the Siberian mainland she flew well down the west coast of Hokkaido, northernmost of the main islands of the Japanese group.

Changes His Course

At a point about 550 miles from her goal and slightly east of Cape Kamui, Dr. Eckener requested permission of the Communications Ministry to alter his course because of bad weather conditions in the direction of Saido Islands, west of Honshu.

He asked to cross the southwestern arm of Hokkaido in the direction of Shiriya on the main island. He then followed the eastern coast of Honshu down to the capital, passing over Shiogama, at 1:30 p. m. (11:40 p. m.) to the hangar awaiting the ship, 40 miles away. The permission was given immediately.

Throughout the Graf's flight from Friedrichshafen communication was maintained almost constantly with either European stations, Asiatic stations, and finally Japanese stations, so that hardly for an hour was anyone unaware of the Zeppelin's location. Most of the messages from aboard the ship were signed "All's well aboard."

Roughly speaking, the trip was made from a point north of Moscow to the approximate position of Yakutsk, on the Lena River, along the approximate location of the sixty-second parallel. East of Yakutsk the dirigible turned south nearly along the 140th meridian to reach Tokyo.

Log of the Zeppelin

By the Associated Press

(All time is Eastern Standard)

Aug 7, 10:40 p. m—Left Lakehurst, N. J.

Aug. 10, 7:30 a. m.—Landed at Friedrichshafen, completing first lap

of round-the-world flight in 55 hours 24 minutes.

Aug. 14, 10:34 p. m.—Left Friedrichshafen.

Aug. 15, 4:30 a. m.—Passed over Berlin. 2:30 p. m., crossed the Soviet frontier near Dwinsk, (Duenaburg, Latvia).

Aug. 16, 3:39 a. m.—Passed over Vyatka, 600 miles east of Moscow. 10:30 a. m. dropped postcards at Kizel, in the Urals, on the Siberian border.

Aug. 17, 7:40 a. m.—First direct message to Tokyo gave position as 750 miles west of Yakutzki.

Aug. 18, 1 a. m. (approximate)—Reached eastern coast of Asia at Port of Ajan on the Sea of Okhotsk. 11 a. m., Crossed Russo-Japanese frontier at Sagahalien, following Gulf of Tartary south; 6 p. m., passed over Mororan, Hokkaido, Japan, 11:30, passed over Shiogama, Rikuzen Prefecture.

Aug. 19, 1:50 a. m.—Sighted over Kasumigaura, naval airdrome. 2:35 a. m. flew over Tokyo, 4:27 a. m., landed at Kasumigaura Airport, completing trip of 6500 miles in 101 hours 53 minutes.

Berlin Cheers Achievement

BERLIN (AP)—Arrival of the Graf Zeppelin in Tokyo was broadcast here a few minutes after noon Aug. 19 and was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm.

Berlin newspapers rushed early editions hailing Dr. Hugo Eckener's brilliant success. Descriptions of the flight and the welcome to the dirigible were printed in full.

INSULL POWER INTERESTS GET VERMONT CHAIN

Granted Permit for Merger —Propose to Pass On Savings to Consumer

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—The Vermont Public Service Commission today granted a petition for the merger of several Vermont public utilities in a central Vermont public service corporation. All the companies are owned by the New England Public Service Company of Boston, connected in turn with the Insull interests of Chicago.

The new corporation will acquire all the properties of the Vermont Hydro-Electric Corporation, the Rutland Railway, Light & Power Company, Pittsford Power Company, Public Service Corporation of Vermont, Middlebury Electric Company, Windsor Electric Light Company and Bradford Electric Light Company.

The Public Service Commission, commenting on the merger and on the declared intention of George Otis Spencer, treasurer of the New England Public Service Company of "passing on economies of operation to the consumer," said, in part:

"The petitioner has met this situation in a spirit of co-operation with this commission in its effort to pass on to the domestic consumer immediately the benefit of this consolidation and to modernize the uneconomic and antiquated rate structures of the constituent companies."

Among the communities affected are: Springfield, North Springfield, Manchester, Dorset, Danby, Mt. Tabor, Middletown Springs, Castelton, Fairhaven, Pawlet, Wells, Rutland, Wallingford, Benson, Bethel, Braintree, Brandon, Bristol, Chelsea, Leicester, Lincoln, New Haven, Randolph, Royalton, Roxbury, Salisbury, Shoreham, Stockbridge, Tunbridge, Middlebury, Windsor, Bradford, Hartland, Newbury, Fairlee, Thetford, West and South Fairlee.

'LAND OF SOVIETS' ABANDONS FLIGHT

By the Associated Press

MOSCOW—The attempted flight from Moscow to New York of the Russian military plane "Land of the Soviets" has been given up. The crew of four is returning here from the point 170 miles from Irkutsk, Siberia, where the airplane was forced down.

It was said that another attempt to carry out the flight by way of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska would be started shortly.

MAURETANIA PASSES ITS PREVIOUS RECORD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Speeding eastward toward Plymouth, the steamship Mauretania of the Cunard Line exceeded its fastest day's run in that direction by four nautical miles, having steamed 630 miles in the 23-hour day from noon Saturday to noon Sunday. It maintained an average speed of 27.4 miles for the day.

Simultaneously, advices were received from the Bremen of the North German Lloyd Line stating it had averaged 27.4 knots, also for its 25-hour day coming west, making a total of 688 miles.

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NEW YORK CITY

During the Summer Months

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RENOUNCING WAR IS NOT ENOUGH, RAPPARD ARGUES

Kellogg Pact, Like Abstinence Pledge Needs Backing of Law, He Declares

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Comparing the Pact of Paris as a weapon to combat war, to the individual total abstinence pledge, as a weapon to combat drunkenness, Dr. William E. Rappard of Geneva, until recently a member of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, told his audience at the Institute of Politics that what the Kellogg Treaty needs to make it effective is an "Eighteenth Amendment."

"It is sound policy," Dr. Rappard, continuing his metaphor, explained, "to encourage individual drunkards to renounce liquor as an instrument of personal exhilaration but of social disturbance.

"It is well, however, in that case to place all intoxicating drinks without his reach and to supply him liberally with soft beverages, lest, becoming very thirsty, he should renounce his renunciation on the plea that he had no alternative means of protecting his life against the threat of drought.

"Replace drunkards by states in my irreverent simile, liquor by cruisers, and soft drinks by methods of pacific settlement, and you have, I truly believe, Europe's general opinion of the Kellogg pact.

"Abstinence" Not Enough

"To declare the pact useless would be as stupid and as wicked as to condemn the total abstinence pledge method, which has undoubtedly helped to reform countless individuals and to alleviate much human misery. But to declare it sufficient to do away with war would be as rash as to deny the superiority of effectively enforced prohibition as a means of combating intemperance.

Dr. Rappard's objections to the Kellogg pact were three. First, uncertainty as to what it prohibits and what it permits. Second, the absence of any indication as to the nature of the pacific means which are to be substituted for war as a method of settlement of international disputes. Third, the lack of any definite provisions for the unlikely but unfortunately not impossible event of violation.

Dr. Rappard cited the current status of the Sino-Russian controversy as a practical example of the weakness of the Pact of Paris.

"If, as it has been reported, China has appealed to the United States against Soviet Russia, whom she is said to have charged with violating the Kellogg treaty," he said, "it is extremely difficult to ascertain the facts regarding Russia's alleged aggression.

"Russia will say that the seizure of the Eastern Railway was an act of aggression and China will lay aggression to the crossing of her frontiers by Russian soldiers.

Defect in Pact Apparent

"Thus in this instance the defect of the pact is apparent since it does not specify what pacific means or what tribunal can be set up to end the threat of war, and its terms contain no provision for action in case one party violates it."

If this dispute were referred to the League of Nations, as it may be, the lecturer added, a commission would at once be established to determine the facts and prompt steps taken to provide the machinery for settlement.

Remarking on the fact that there are now 106 conciliation and arbitration treaties registered at Geneva, Dr. Rappard considered it especially significant that the United States and Germany were the only leading powers which had committed themselves to such treaties in any large number.

"As no country needs less to count on law for its national security than the United States, its arbitration policy is a convincing tribute paid to its respect for right," he concluded.

"When it will have consented to drop or to limit the reservations in its arbitration treaties, as it would seem consistent under the Kellogg pact, it will clearly assume the position of moral leadership in international relations, which is the ardent hope both of many of its greatest citizens at home and of all its friends abroad.

"If violence is to be banned then unconditional arbitration must be recognized as the final means of settling all disputes."

BOLIVIA GETS AIR OUTLET TO ATLANTIC

LA PAZ, Bolivia (By U. P.)—The Government has signed a contract with the Lloyd Bolivian Air Service for extension of its lines from Santa Cruz to Puerto Suarez, where rail and river transportation to the Atlantic Ocean is available.

Heretofore travelers from La Paz to Puerto Suarez generally went via Buenos Aires because of the absolute lack of roads or rail communication.

Extension of the air service will cut traveling time between La Paz and Puerto Suarez from 20 to four days. The Lloyd Bolivian Air Service will receive $28,000 annually from the Government for operating the line.

DANISH SHIPYARDS HAVE BUSY SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—During the month of May nine vessels were built at the Burmeister and Wain Shipbuilding yards in Copenhagen, and by June 1 this firm had, under erection and on order, Diesel motors for 151 vessels under construction in various countries of the world.

The motors are equipped with the Maihak indicators. The total number of vessels supplied with Diesel motors from these yards is 459, altogether 2,553,421 gross tons.

Co-operative Control of World Minerals Urged as Aid to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of mineral supplies, by an agreement, not in the form of inflexible treaty but by informal understanding. He was inclined to doubt the possibility of ever developing an international political organization for this purpose.

With particular reference to the necessity of co-operation by Canada and the United States in controlling their valuable and much-demanded minerals, Dean P. E. Corbett of McGill University advocated the establishment of a commission to handle this common responsibility in the same manner in which the International Joint Commission is empowered to settle matters involving waterways.

He said that there was no apprehension in Canada over the fact that it was dependent upon the United States for its iron ore and oil, for Canadians were confident that their relations with the United States would continue to be such as never to menace these supplies.

"Canada is making a definite effort to secure mineral independence, by both commercial and political means," Professor Leith explained. Canadian and provincial governments are taking an active part in this effort. In the long run the complementary relations of the mineral supplies of the two countries will determine the nature of the commercial and political control.

Co-operation Required

"International co-operation will be required for their efficient utilization to the mutual advantage of the two countries. Political consolidation in national units will help to preserve for each country a fair proportion of the benefits, but in time the national political units will be drawn together by national agreements necessary to preserve the interflow of minerals. In short, political internationalization in a limited sense seems inevitable.

"When Canada is considered as a part of the British Empire the problem takes on wider significance in view of the fact that the British Empire and the United States so thoroughly dominate the world's mineral situation. Between them they control for all countries the essential minerals necessary for commercial prosperity or for waging war.

"Canada will have a difficult problem in adjusting mineral affairs in its own national interest, as between the demands of the United States and of the Empire as a whole. The net result is likely to be a large measure of joint political control of minerals between the United States and the British Empire determined by the complementary nature of supplies."

Preceding Professor Leith's discussion before the institute's general conference, Professor Read presented to the round table on trade problems what he considered the three major problems confronting the mineral industry today.

While citing various factors making for uncertainty as to mineral resources, he pointed out that "it has never yet happened in human history that we have been unable to obtain any mineral raw material that was needed."

Fallacy of Competition

The first of the mineral industry's principal problems, he believed, "arises out of the persistent but mistaken general public faith in the soundness of the policy of free and unlimited competition among producers of raw materials.

"It is idle to say that this is now a discredited economic theory; it is a public belief that is as effective for harm as the one-time general public belief that night air was bad and therefore everybody should sleep with their windows closed."

Professor Read said that for years there has been continuous overproduction in the coal, petroleum and other raw material industries, and he felt it necessary for the public to become convinced that the effort to regulate production within these industries is not a step toward excessive prices, but a move toward sound stabilization in the public interest.

Another problem which Professor Read mentioned is the effect which taxation of undeveloped deposits has toward artificially stimulating production and thus compounding an already bad economic situation.

The third problem, he said, results from the belief that every political unit should, if possible, be self-supporting. Thus there develops a sort of hothouse culture of domestic deposits, urged on either by government subsidy, reduced freight rates, or by a tariff on imports.

Two Sides of the Fence

Citing the case of manganese, Professor Read pointed out that "the people who are interested in any way in the production of manganese in the United States are fully convinced that the tariff on manganese is an excellent thing, while the much larger group who are interested only in the use of manganese are equally certain it is unwarranted."

"Does anyone actually know," Professor Read asked, "whether the Norwegians benefit from drawing coal from Spitzbergen or would they profit more by buying English and Polish coal and increasing their sales to those countries of Norwegian goods on which there was more profit?

"Do we really benefit from a tariff on manganese when we import 90 to 95 per cent of our total supply and five years' experience with the tariff shows no detectible increase in the proportion that is produced here?

"There seems to be a shortage of precise data and the general public certainly has no well-founded personal opinion to guide it in formulating a wise public policy. On all three of the problems confronting the industry we need more exact information and they deserve a larger degree of public attention than they receive."

Would Have Annexed Cuba

From both the Cuban and American viewpoint it would have been better if the United States had annexed Cuba instead of establishing a veiled protectorate over it through the Platt amendment, Prof. Herbert I. Priestly of the University of California asserted in his round table discussions of conditions in the Caribbean.

"When at the close of the Spanish American War," he said, "the United States found herself within arms length of attaining her desire to possess this island, it was a quixotism long to be regretted that American public opinion should follow the lead declared in our Senate that we renounce the new acquisition.

"In many ways the fate of Cuba would have been immeasurably better had we taken the egoistic course and annexed Cuba outright as we did Porto Rico. Had we done so, we should have eliminated from our present political horizon many of the clouds which threaten continuance of satisfactory relations.

"Political malcontents and literary denunciators of the United States find in their hands a mythical apple of discord at which they nibble incessantly and of which they would have been deprived had the action of the United States been inequivocal at the time of the Spanish-American War.

Business Better Protected

"It is correct that great American business interests have found themselves in Cuba on a whole better protected, yet it is unmistakably true that greater assumption of responsibility for economic purposes and for the control of internal affairs would yield to all classes of Cubans a greater measure of prosperity."

Prof. Jacob Viner, economist of the University of Chicago, discussing interallied debts and reparations, was inclined to believe that the prospect for floating cash issues of reparation bonds in large quantities, as contemplated under the Young plan, is far from favorable.

"Credit conditions in the United States," he said, "are unfavorable, as they are in England, and bond issues are at present an unpopular form of investment.

"In France the situation is different. The rapid recovery of French commerce and industry, the limited demands of French industry for new capital for expansion purposes, and the practical embargo which the French Government maintains upon the export of French capital have built up in France huge financial resources which could absorb large amounts of even cash reparation issues."

AIRPORT GETS READY FOR NIGHT LANDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Mail planes between New York and Atlanta will stop regularly at Charlotte airport beginning Nov. 1, or earlier if the aviation company holding the contract on this line acts upon the notice issued by the Charlotte Airport, Inc., that the field will be equipped for night landing not later than that date.

The notice was sent to the Post Office Department following a meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce.

NEW YORK DRYS FAVOR BENNETT FOR MAYORALTY

Republican Candidate Seeks Nomination on Platform of Closing Speakeasies

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The dry forces of New York City are out in support of the candidacy of William M. Bennett for the Republican nomination for mayor against Fiorello H. La Guardia, Republican-Fusion candidate. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Canon William Sheafe Chase, superintendent of the International Reform Federation, have just announced that they will back Mr. Bennett.

Canon Chase declared that Mr. Bennett was making a campaign for Mayor because no one else would take up the cause of law enforcement, "and for the redemption of the Republican Party from the political leadership of those who are afraid to fight the $32,000,000 graft from 32,000 speakeasies that are protected by the police."

Makes Police Responsible

Mr. Bennett in an interview pledged himself unequivocally to close these speakeasies, if elected. He declared that if each policeman was made responsible for his beat the speakeasies would be closed, "provided the higher-ups would permit the patrolmen to act." "There are 32,000 speakeasies in New York City, each of which probably pays on an average of $1000 a year in graft—and this applies only to the smallest of such resorts," Mr. Bennett continued.

"Make the speakeasy unprofitable and the proprietor soon will close his place of business. These speakeasies could easily be made unprofitable by raiding each place continually until the owner became convinced that the authorities were trying seriously to enforce the law." He declared that the existing force of 300 prohibition agents and 17,000 policemen in New York city is adequate for exemplary law enforcement.

Denies LaGuardia's Charge

Mr. Bennett denied the charge made by Mr. LaGuardia that his candidacy was intended to help Tammany and insinuations by the Republican-Fusion group that the Wigwam was contributing to his campaign fund.

Mr. Bennett declared that the issue in the September primaries was between him and Mr. LaGuardia, not Tammany.

"That issue is the speakeasies," he continued. "Mr. LaGuardia says that, if elected Mayor, he will do nothing to close them, but will leave it to Uncle Sam. I say that, if elected, I will close the speakeasies. For the rest of my platform I stand on that adopted by the unofficial Republican city convention. If I am defeated in the primary election my candidacy is ended. I will support the ticket. If I am victorious, as I believe I will be, then Tammany and its misfeasance and malfeasance in office becomes an issue in addition to the speakeasies."

GOVERNORS' LETTERS PRINTED IN VIRGINIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. Henry R. McIlwaine, Virginia State Librarian, has announced that Volume III of the "Official Letters of the Governors of Virginia" is just from the press and ready for distribution. These volumes are published by authority of the State Library Board.

The present volume contains letters of Gov. Thomas Nelson Jr. and those of Gov. Benjamin Harrison, and the total period covered is that from June, 1781, to February, 1783. The remainder of the Harrison letters and those of his successor, Patrick Henry, will be next in the series.

AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS AND 'ANTIS' CLASH

VIENNA (AP) — One person was killed and 62 wounded, in fighting between members of the Socialist Schutzbund and the Anti-Socialist Heimwehr at Saint Lorenzen.

The Heimwehr, armed with a machine gun and with snipers firing from the tower of the Town Hall exacted the greatest toll. The Socialists, who were participating in a party banquet, were taken by surprise. The fighting was the outcome of the Socialists announcing as a speaker a man who had attempted during the Vienna riots of July, 1927, to proclaim a Socialist dictatorship.

SPANISH VESSEL SINKS IN NORTH SEA CRASH

LONDON (AP)—Fifteen members of the crew of the Spanish steamer Ogono were drowned when their boat was rammed and sunk in the North Sea 60 miles off Humber, by the British tug King's Cross.

The King's Cross, although badly damaged, picked up the 10 other members of the crew of the Ogono. Hit amidships the Ogono sank in six minutes. The crew did not have time to launch the lifeboats.

BEQUESTS AID 'CHILD CITY'

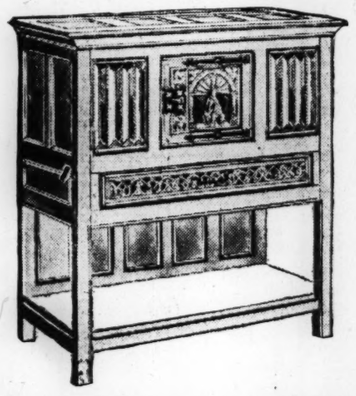
DETROIT (AP) — Three bequests, totaling $325,000, to be used for the expansion of Mooseheart, "the child city," in Illinois, were announced here on the eve of the forty-first annual convention of the Loyal Order of Moose.

AMERICANS ON JEWISH COUNCIL

ZURICH (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—American Zionists are represented on the Council of the Jewish Agency by 14 delegates and 28 alternates.

BELMAISON
Reproduction Furniture

At Lowered Prices During the August Sale



A Special Group of Tudor Cupboards
At Half Price

Because they are a special purchase it is possible to mark these interesting pieces at so very exceptional a saving. They are imported from England, and are made from old oak . . . hence the beautiful patina and the quality of age that invests them. Several are of an armoire type with shelves, and would make excellent linen or hall cupboards. Others . . . reproductions of old livery cupboards . . . would serve exceedingly well as radio cabinets or dining room cupboards. They are carved with linen-fold panelling, with quaint Gothic scrolls and foliations, the geometrical ornament of the epoch, and sometimes with the little figures and heads so frequently met with in Elizabethan work. The one illustrated is 4 feet 8 inches high, 4 feet 1 inch wide, and 21 inches deep. The dimensions of the others very closely approximate it.

FOURTH GALLERY, NEW BUILDING

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Black is smart
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Left, straight line Black Caracul model with deep shawl collar. $650

Right, coat with ripple and tie collar. $495

The one unfailingly smart fashion is Black, and in furs Black Caracul best adapts itself to the fashion of the hour. Collars that frame the face or that can be dropped over the shoulder to form a flattering cape line for the evening gown—crushed collars—standing collars—double collars—and scarf collars add their charm to the graceful lines of straight or rippled skirts.

Here is a collection of self-trimmed Black Caracul Coats so varied that you will surely find a foil for your individuality in at least one of them.

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MADAME'S GOWN SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

COLUMBUS FINDS NEW WORLD IN AERIAL AMERICA

Ohio City Discovers Great Future in Air—Well Supplied With 'Ports'

By TULLY NETTLETON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, O.—"Have you seen our airport?" This is the first thing a Columbus citizen says when you tell him you are seeing his city.

And he proceeds to show you at Port Columbus not a bare field, a few unmatched hangars and some blue prints of what is going to be—for that, worthy as it is, is the present status of most municipal airports—but rather a finished port with a completed two-story brick administration building, a completed triangle of 2500-foot asphalt macadam runways, a completed system of underground tile drainage, a completed brick and steel hangar for tri-motored transport planes and another hangar of uniform style and size under construction.

Of course, when one says a "finished port," he does not mean that there will not be many more hangars added to the line and length added to the runways, but that all the factors now are there for safe, comfortable handling of passengers and planes in all the circumstances of year-around flying.

Pioneer in Air Facilities

Spurred no doubt by the choice of this point for the change from rail to air in the Transcontinental Air Transport schedule, Columbus has become one of the first cities in America to complete a thoroughly planned, municipally owned airport of such size as this 700-acre field.

Besides the municipal airport, Columbus has Norton Field, a former army field, and a few others, one used by mail planes. If you get out to Port Columbus at 8 o'clock in the morning to see the voyagers walk from the new airfield railroad station under the short canopy to the waiting transport plane, you find that several scores of other people have arisen early like yourself.

Or if you drive out toward the air mail field in the evening you find a traffic jam. It is like going down to the station in a small town to see the train come in.

One does not have to take the transcontinental trip, of course, to see Columbus from the air. There is the Curtiss Flying Service, as at other cities, the Columbus Flying Service and other outfits making sight-seeing hops, taxi trips, training flights and selling you a plane on installments unless you or they are careful—and maybe if you are.

When the pilot points out Bexley and Upper Arlington as high-class residential sections you can discern there a little wider spacing of the houses and more individuality in the roofs.

Public buildings, schools, the State Capitol and especially the Ohio State University sit in ample grounds. And now as the plane swings around and you get your breath again after a few air pockets and bumps above the junction of the Olentangy River with the yellow Scioto, you are looking down across the Columbus civic center toward the business section of the city, and although much is there, probably all you will see is the commanding white tower of the American Insurance Union Citadel Building, extending a fourth of the way up to meet you.

Part of Civic Center

This structure, equally monumental and outstanding when you enter the city by highway, overlooks and in a way is a part of the civic center which Columbus is completing under the direction of Mayor James J. Thomas along the Scioto, where the nearly century-old National Highway crosses the river on the decorative Broad Street Bridge just down the hill from the business center.

Standing 555 feet high and offering much the same view from its observation tower as from an airplane, the Citadel Building and its heroic-size sculpture is largely a product of the energy of John J. Lentz, a Columbus man who founded this insurance organization.

The civic center occupies land along the river which a few years ago many persons considered a hopeless mudhole. Now it is a place of filled and walled banks, wide terraced lawns and white stone buildings. On one side is the Central High School.

Opposite it is the City Hall, to which another wing will be added later, and the Fire and Police Department Building, under construction.

Tracing the workings of the civic co-operation that has wrought these things, Dr. William O. Thompson, president emeritus of Ohio State University, points out that Columbus is largely a city not only of native Americans but of native Ohioans.

Peopled largely by New England, Scotch-Irish and German stocks of the earlier migrations into the State, Columbus provides, in Dr. Thompson's opinion, a wholesome atmosphere for students of the university. In return many of the 18,000 graduates whose diplomas he signed during his 28 years as "Prexy," have made Columbus their home and have contributed to its affairs.

Dive in Parachutes From Plane's Cabin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass.—Diving headfirst foremost from the special doors of the Bellanca plane, Happy Landings, Bert White and Horace Rye gave an exhibition of the ease with which parachute jumps may be made from cabin planes, at the air meet held Sunday by the Curtiss Flying Service of New England.

Mr. White, touring airports in many parts of the United States with Miss Elinor Smith, holder of the world's endurance record for woman solo fliers, as pilot, explained the device which makes jumping feasible.

One door of the plane opens in, thus not meeting the force of the wind. The opposite door opens out, but is hinged so that when it encounters the force of the air current from the propeller, it folds and offers less surface, which make opening the door easier.

Owners and Miners Blamed for Riots

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The Maniu Government, after making an impartial investigation into the clash between striking Rumanian coal miners and soldiers, which resulted in 80 casualties, finds that the mine owners were responsible for the trouble since they ignored the repeated request of workers for better conditions, and that workers were guilty of resorting to violence under the instigation of professional agitators.

All officials implicated in the affray, including the District Governor, Prosecuting Attorney, Labor Inspector and commanders of the troops, have been suspended from duty.

Further examination will be made to decide what penalties, if any, will be imposed upon those responsible for the tragedy. This decision was taken after much deliberation, and shows that the Government has no desire to condone what is regarded as a serious blunder, or to protect officials guilty of the abuse of authority.

PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESS STARTS WORK

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—The Second Pan-American Highway Congress got down to business by selection of members of the five working committees. Later delegates paid courtesy calls on President Washington Luis and other government and city officials.

Chairmen of the sub-committees formed were announced as follows: Technical, Francisco Leighton, Chile; circulation and exploration, Juan Agustin Valle of Argentina; legislation, administration, finance and economy, Juan Ramaso, of Uruguay; international Pan American conventions, Thomas Guardia, of Panama; and propaganda and education, Roner Torico, of Colombia.

RARE PORTRAIT GIVEN NEW YORK ART MUSEUM

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A rare portrait of President James Monroe, painted during the 1830's by Gilbert Stuart, has just been acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art as a bequest from Seth Low, an announcement by the museum says.

Other recent acquisitions to the Metropolitan Museum of Art include the earliest pattern book known, Schoensperger's lace book of 1524, "Ein Neues Modelbüch."

JOINT LEGATION PLAN PROPOSED BY NICARAGUA

SAN SALVADOR (By U. P.)—The Nicaraguan Government has approached the Salvador Foreign Office with a proposal for the establishment of five legations in South America by the five Central American republics.

Each country would maintain one of the five legations in South America. The minister of a joint legation would represent all of the Central American republics; and costs would be borne jointly.

TRANSJORDAN WANTS NATIVES AS OFFICIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—"Transjordan for Transjordanians" has been adopted in substance by the Legislative Assembly in passing a bill calling upon the Government to dismiss government officials born outside of Transjordan.

Those affected most by this patriotic law will be Palestinians and Syrians who occupy many of the Government posts.

GERMANS BREAK FROM EDUCATION IDEAL OF EMPIRE

Social Aims Displace Individual, World New Education Parley Told

By W. W. HILL
Former president of the Briritsh National Union Teachers
By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ELSINORE, Denmark—A new era for education has opened in Germany with the beginning of the Republic, declared Dr. H. Delters, begress in session here. Individual aims are no longer the guiding ideal, he said. The future belongs to the school which emphasizes social aims. The culture of foreign nations is now being treated more sympathetically and the international idea is being fostered. Widespread youth movements, he declared, are influencing Germany in the direction of school journeys and of country school homes for children.

The idea of handiwork is being developed so as to minimize the importance of purely intellectual instruction, and the old punitive methods are gradually being abandoned. Community schools, which have arisen in Hamburg and Bremen, inculcate comradeship and brotherhood in schools. Parents' councils are being encouraged.

Big Changes in Poland

The past 10 years in Poland have seen a wonderful effort to establish a sound educational system in that reunited country—hitherto this effort has met with abounding success, but the Polish people are now faced with a serious crisis owing to the difficulty of finding money to continue the process of educational reconstruction, according to Boleslav Kielski of the Board of Education of Poland.

The conference has been considering the new school systems which have come into existence since the war in various countries, and particular interest has been manifested in those of Poland, Germany and Austria. Poland has completed 10 years of energetic reconstruction. After 1918 the two chief problems facing the Government were the establishment of a unified system in place of the fragments which then existed and the general acceptance of Polish as the universal language.

The difficulty in connection with this latter aim was to get enough teachers able to teach in Polish. This was particularly felt in Russian Poland, where no compulsory education had existed. As a result, however, of intensive work a teaching staff was assembled, and the system has been reorganized so that elementary and secondary education are now coordinated. The quantity of material in the curricula had been diminished, better work is being done with a less heavily-charged syllabus, laboratory systems have been adopted and all children, from the lowest stage to the highest, practice handicraft and physical training by means of school journeys.

School Journeys Introduced

Experimental schools for the Dalton plan and other methods were being tried. Self-government by the pupils is being officially encouraged and has spread throughout the school system.

Incidentally the authorities have been faced with the question whether to adopt a system of many small schools or a few large schools. The large school systems have been very generally chosen. It is considered to allow better organization and to give opportunities for different types of curricula for different types of children.

In the Russian section of the country only 30 per cent of the children attended school before the new régime, the percentage now reaches 90.

WU DELEGATE TO LEAGUE

NANKING, China (AP)—The Nationalist Government has appointed Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister at Washington, Chinese delegate to the League of Nations.

SURVEY TELLS CITIES HOW MANY SHOPS TO HAVE

Region Plan Statistics Show Average Grocery Serves 641 Customers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Results of a survey designed to estimate the business requirements of a typical residential community have just been made public by the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs, with recommendations for the most advantageous location of business centers in the neighborhood unit. The study was based on statistics of population in relation to each business concern in seven typical cities and included 31 types of business.

It was found that the average population served by a grocery store is 641; by a meat market 1023; by a restaurant 1406; by a confectionery or bakery, approximately 2700; by a fruit and vegetable dealer 3728. A dry goods shop was found to serve a population of 4552; a laundry, 7772, and a department store 45,914.

Since the Regional Plan's model neighborhood unit is planned for a population of approximately 6000, the number of shops necessary is estimated at 70, in addition to one bank, one motion picture theater, one hotel and 10 garages.

"A neighborhood unit," the report says, "is so planned that there are no through-traffic roads within the unit, but only surrounding it. The shops would be located on the outer boundaries of the unit where they would be accessible to the neighborhood population and to delivery trucks and other outside services."

Columbus Points Way to Airport With Bridge and Building

Curtiss Flying Service

The Aviator Finds His Way About Without Difficulty in Columbus, O. In the Foreground May Be Seen, the Civic Center, the American Insurance Union Citadel and the Broad Street Bridge Over the Scioto River. The Airway Marker, "Port Columbus," Followed by an Arrow, Is Clearly Visible on the Bridge.

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Whole Wheat Flour
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Mogadores, Checks, etc. Attractively styled for popular priced ties.
Samples sent on request.
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WILHOITE'S Peanut Butter Sandwiches
at leading Soda Fountains and Luncheonettes
DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
Quality is our motto
PRICE-WILHOITE SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The NEW ARMOUR and COMPANY
Marketing Agents for the Farmer

IT TAKES big figures to show the importance of Armour and Company as a marketing agent for the American farmer.

Since its reorganization in the spring of 1923, the new Armour and Company has paid the farmers more than *two billion, six hundred million* dollars for livestock.

$1,218,593,522.06 was paid for cattle.
$1,125,983,414.33 was paid for hogs.
$227,155,876.66 was paid for sheep.
$115,574,736.85 was paid for calves.

In these same six years the Company paid $477,757,320.00 to farmers for eggs, poultry, and cream.

The total paid to the farmers by Armour and Company since 1923 is therefore $3,165,064,869.90.

All of this money was paid in cash at the time of purchase. Immediately after each individual sale, the farmer-owner of the livestock or other product was free of further uncertainty and risk incident to marketing. Armour and Company shouldered the burden.

Marketing involves conversion of livestock into wholesome and palatable meat products. This engages the labor of thousands of people, and the use of great quantities of modern, mechanical equipment.

Marketing, also, demands utilization of all by-products. Armour and Company conducts constant research for this purpose, so that waste may not reduce what the farmer gets for his livestock, or increase what the consumer pays for meat.

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

TARIFF APPEALS JOLTED BY PROOF OF PROSPERITY

Report of Record Business Dulls Cry for Bar Against 'Ruinous Competition'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A routine semi-annual departmental report has found its way into the tariff controversy and is causing upward revision advocates no end of perturbation.

The report, the mid-year business survey of the Department of Commerce, in the most prosaic and formal language describes unprecedented industrial and business prosperity in the country, all, unconsciously, in startling contrast to the dismal picture that for months has been painted before Congress by many of these same business groups in advocacy of increased tariff rates.

Delegation after delegation of business men and manufacturers have appeared before the congressional committees and demanded higher duties to protect them "against ruinous foreign competition."

The result of these pleas was a tariff measure passed by the House that established new peaks in import duties and the refusal of the Senate, by a narrow margin of one vote, to confine itself to agricultural and emergency items, as was suggested by President Hoover when he convened the special session.

Shows Business Booming

Yet even while this dark picture was being painted and Congress was boosting tariff duties the Department of Commerce was preparing this regular semi-annual report which declares that new records have been established in American commodity production and consumption.

Preliminary statistics obtained by the department, according to its statement to the President, indicate that July of this year may exceed any other similar month in the history of the country in business volume.

Not long ago the department's year book for 1928 was issued with the claim that 1928 was the greatest business year in the history of the United States. The first six months' records of 1929 give substantial grounds for the view that last year's peak will be surpassed a new high mark hung up.

The President's position on the tariff, as stated by him in his message to Congress, was that "the test for revision is, in the main, whether there has been a slackening of activity of industry during the last few years and a consequent decrease of employment due to insurmountable competition."

The report of the Department of Commerce discloses exactly the opposite state of affairs. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, in his communication to President Hoover, declares that "industry and commerce, almost without exception, were more active during the fiscal year 1929 than in any other comparable period on record.

Motorcars Gain 53 Per Cent

"Pig iron production, long regarded as an indicator of the preceding year, and the output of steel ingots registered an increase of 22 per cent, while the production of automobiles showed a gain of almost 53 per cent."

Item after item of vital prosperity statistics is cited by Mr. Lamont as showing gains over last year's record-breaking building contracts, department and chain-store sales, dividends by corporations, exports, etc.

The whole report emphasizes above all else that manufacturing and business, which stand to gain the most in the proposed tariff revision, were the greatest beneficiaries of the recent years of prosperity.

"The most conspicuous feature of the export trade," Mr. Lamont advises the President, "has been the enormous growth in foreign sales of manufactured commodities, which were more than one-fifth larger than the year before and more than twice as great as in 1921-22."

It is exactly upon this point that opponents of the proposed tariff measure will base their attack. For weeks they have been compiling statistics of their own to sustain their contention. The Department of Commerce report, wholly unexpected, has been seized upon by them with much enthusiasm and will be used to the utmost.

MEXICO LAYS RAILWAY TROUBLES TO REVOLTS

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Xavier Sanchez Mejorada, Secretary of Communications, in a statement answering charges of gross mismanagement of the national railways of Mexico, declares that the economic situation of the railways is due to long years of revolution with accompanying wanton destruction. He denies there is general incompetence.

The charges of mismanagement were leveled at the railway director at the recent national transport convention here, which presented figures purporting to show a deficit in the road of more than 40,000,000 pesos (about $20,000,000) and asking President Portes Gil to reorganize the road.

2,001,467 PRESBYTERIANS

PHILADELPHIA—The official census of the Presbyterian Church of the United States announced by Dr. Lewis Seymour Mudge, stated clerk of the General Assembly, showed a total communicant membership of 2,001,467, a net increase of 41,629 for the church year just closed.

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FASCIST-LABOR CONFLICT DENIED BY AMBASSADOR

Italian Envoy in London Urges Press to Modify Reparations News

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An appeal to the press to refrain from describing as a struggle between Labor and Fascism the conflict of views between Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Alberto Pirelli, Italian delegate at the Hague conference on reparations, has been made by A. C. Bordonaro, Italian Ambassador to London.

In a letter published here Aug. 19, Signor Bordonaro says:

"Neither Fascism nor Labor is represented at The Hague, but Italy and Britain, who are trying in all fairness with the other powers concerned to safeguard what they consider their respective financial interests in the final liquidation of the war."

The Ambassador's intervention comes at a time when the press is growing more and more insistent that it is only by concession from Italy that the present difficulties can be solved.

Italian Debt Terms Recalled

Thus The Times says: "Unless the Italian Government is ready to agree to some reduction of its claims under the proposed scheme, it is difficult to see how the British demands can be met." The Times further points out that Italy has been very generously treated by Britain in the debt settlement—a nominal total of £610,000,000 was reduced to a figure having an approximate cash value of £78,000,000.

Winston Churchill, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, announcing the settlement in the House of Commons, in January, 1926, expressly stated that the Government had "taken into account the fact that Italy has only a comparatively small share of German reparations." The Times adds, "in view of the unexampled liberality of this settlement—which was so much criticized in this country at the time, insistence by Italy on an increased share of German annuities at the expense of Britain seems, to say the least, somewhat difficult to justify."

Press Supports Delegate

Favorable comment in the press here followed Mr. Snowden's refusal to accept the four-power offer of compensation at the expense of the smaller countries.

The Daily Mail describes it as a "shabby proposal." The Times speaks of the scheme as a "highly ingenious but quite impracticable attempt to make an omelette without breaking eggs."

"In rejecting the offer," The Times adds, "Mr. Snowden will have the unanimous support of public opinion in this country."

The British press is, in fact, solidly behind Mr. Snowden. The only break in the ranks so far has come from the New Leader, an organ of the Independent Labor Party, but its attitude has been strongly condemned by the Daily Herald, which represents the official Labor views.

The Daily News, left wing Liberal, however, while saying Mr. Snowden has the "solid support of Englishmen without distinction of party," adds that "it remains a fact that a breakdown of the conference would be a far greater blow to trade in this country than any conceivable agreement under the Young plan."

POWERS AWAIT EXPERTS' REPORT AT THE HAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

advantages against financial ones to secure a compromise.

Categorical denial was made in authoritative quarters that Belgium would yield any part whatever of the share of reparations due her under the Young plan.

The only definite appointment the delegates have this week is to dine with Queen Wilhelmina Aug. 23. All delegates accepted the invitation of Her Majesty.

With the task of reconciling divergent points of view temporarily in the hands of experts, the political delegates rested Sunday.

Most of them motored through the magnificent seaside and lake country, dodging hundreds of bicyclists who always take their share of the Dutch roads on Sunday. Some delegates had lunch at Haarlem and Leyden while others went to seaside resorts.

The delegates generally held little confidence of any useful result from their work. One of them pointed out their pessimism was based largely on declarations of Mr. Snowden which indicated he was looking not only for financial satisfaction regarding the reparations distribution, but for a diplomatic success.

Remarks by the Chancellor Saturday that he could not give way and the time had come for Great Britain to regain her prestige in the diplomatic field merely confirmed the pessimistic impression gained from the week's deliberations.

The only possible compromise was thought to be cession by France to Britain of the part of her share of unconditional annuities, no other creditor being willing or able to make up the sum of the British demands.

Italian Delegate Leaves for Rome to Ask Mussolini If Concession Can Be Made

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE — Alberto Pirelli, Italian delegate to the reparations conference here, has gone to Rome to consult Benito Mussolini, Prime Minister, who, it is hoped, may make some concession to the British demands, thus helping to save the conference.

The British reply to other powers, it is felt here, does not afford much ground for hope that the differences so divergent can be adjusted in the course of this week. The fact, however, that Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has consented to the appointment of a committee of treasury experts of the chief powers concerned is accepted as proof that he is not so adamant after all, for there is no point to this committee investigating figures of the four powers' memorandum unless Britain has something to concede on her side.

In his reply to the four powers, Mr. Snowden, although protesting that their offer is quite inadequate, does not stand out for his full demand concerning the division of unconditional annuities, but uses the expression, "a share approximating Britain's due percentage." This could be done, it is believed, by converting a small part of Britain's share of conditional annuities into unconditional.

Poincaré's Assurances Recalled

Mr. Snowden has reminded Aristide Briand, French Prime Minister, that he cannot expect to ride off with four-fifths of the mobilizable annuities after a specific assurance given by Raymond Poincaré, former Prime Minister, that France would not seek a special privilege of priority in this regard.

Mr. Snowden asserted also that Italy ought not to expect her full debt to be covered under the Young plan at the expense of Britain. The amount involved, as Mr. Snowden says, is small compared with the loss that would be inflicted on Europe if the conference failed.

It is hoped here that the conference will get back into calmer waters in the interval which will be given for reflection during the investigation of all the actual figures by the experts' committee.

German Publisher Warns of New Losses by Reich

BERLIN—The attitude of Philip Snowden at The Hague conference on reparations is very strongly attacked by Helmuth von Gerlach, publisher of Welt am Montag, one of the leading Liberals in Germany. This is all the more interesting since Herr von Gerlach usually supports the Social Democrats.

"Snowden working for Hugenberg" is the heading of his editorial. The Nationalist leader, Alfred Hugenberg, is generally charged here by German Republicans as being interested in the economic and political confusion of Germany as a preliminary condition for establishing the nationalistic dictatorship.

The Republicans say that for this reason he opposes the Young plan, which is more favorable to Germany than the Dawes plan.

"It is tragic," Herr von Gerlach writes, "that the conference, which to all appearance is the most important since the one at Versailles, should be endangered by the Social Democratic Government. Objections which Mr. Snowden is raising at The Hague should have been voiced in Paris. The Hague is not the right place to discuss them." He emphasizes that continuity in the foreign policy of a nation—in other words, adherence of a new government to the foreign political decisions of its predecessor—is essential if international politics is to develop successfully. Only Mussolini and the Soviets have violated this law, he says. It may be true, he continues, that Mr. Snowden does not want to burden Germany with a single pfennig more than has been fixed at Paris; but, as a matter of fact, Germany may leave The Hague as the only one that really suffered.

The Berliner Boersen Courier, too, believes the present disagreement among the creditor nations should have been settled in diplomatic channels.

Dill Disproves Wet Allegations

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP)—C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, takes issue with assertions made by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment that fatalities from alcoholism have been mounting since the adoption of prohibition in a statement which declares:

"United States census reports tell a different story. The Census Bureau's analysis of its recent statistics says:

"'The death rate from alcoholism reached 5.6 per 100,000 population for the 20 years prior to prohibition. The highest it has been since prohibition is 3.9 per 100,000. It averaged 2.5 in the dry states and 4.5 in the wet states. In all but four cities the death rate from alcoholism is lower than in the saloon days.'"

"Dr. George H. Bigelow, Commissioner of Public Health in Massachusetts, says:

"'What is killing people now who die from alcoholism is what killed them back in the days of the high alcoholic death rates of 1916 and 1917 and before, namely, ethyl alcohol, grain alcohol, or good pure alcohol.'

"Dr. Reid Hunt of Harvard Medical School says:

"'It is well for everybody to remember that a person deeply intoxicated is near death, and that a dose of alcohol slightly greater than necessary to cause profound intoxication is a fatal dose.'"

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DAWES BEGINS ARMS PARLEY IN SCOTS SEAPORT

Journeys to Lossiemouth for Few Hours' Discussion With Premier

LOSSIEMOUTH, Scot., Aug. 19 (AP)—The United States Ambassador Gen. Charles G. Dawes has arrived here to resume his naval disarmament conversations with the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald. The Premier met him at the station to conduct him to his home, the "Hillocks."

The American Ambassador expected to leave in the afternoon to visit friends in other parts of Scotland. Mr. Dawes intends to go to Elgin on Aug. 23, when Mr. MacDonald is presented with the freedom of that city, returning to London the following day.

LONDON (AP)—The Ambassador left here with no advance notice for the little square stone house in Lossiemouth, where the Prime Minister seeks relaxation. The Daily Mail said the visit was arranged during a telephone conversation between London and Lossiemouth.

There was no indication as to the phase of disarmament to be discussed. During the last two months, since the Ambassador's last visit to Lossiemouth little has been said about the disarmament conversation between the American and British officials, beyond statements that there was "satisfactory progress."

CHINA ORDERS 100,000 MEN TO GUARD FRONTIER

(Continued from Page 1)

Chang Hsueh-liang has therefore ordered the border forces to round up all White Russians."

TOKYO (AP)—"Rengo news dispatches from Manchuli, Manchuria state that the first of the large Chinese reinforcement armies which are being rushed to the Western Manchurian border, had arrived there, equipped with machine guns and field guns.

The Manchuli report said that calm had been restored in that area after the Soviet raid on Dalainor, although the town itself was deserted. Chinese officials arrested 12 Soviet workmen and sent them to Harbin.

Sabotage Alleged

A Harbin dispatch said that the telegraph lines to Pogranichnaya had been cut, and accused Russians of sabotage in the connection.

The Harbin dispatch also said that three men were killed when the engineers' quarters near the railroad station there were bombed. Chinese alleged that it was the work of Russians carrying on the work of sabotage.

MOSCOW (AP) — A semi-official statement declared that Chinese reports of alleged attacks coming from the Soviet side (of the Manchurian frontier) are pure inventions and a screen for Chinese attacks.

"In all raids and shooting affairs, without exception, the Soviet border troops have confined themselves merely to firm and determined resistance to White Guards and Chinese attempts at raids across the border.

"Russian White Guard and Chinese attacks have lately been gaining in frequency at several border points in the Chinese Eastern Railway district on the Soviet frontier. Troops and civilian inhabitants have adopted a provocative attitude in certain districts, such as those about Lake Kwanka, the village of Poltavskoye and the vicinity of Pogranichnova station."

Mobilizing of New Army Not Sign of War, Says Wu

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Ambassador, declares that the action of his Government in ordering fresh troops to the front does not mean war, but is a precautionary measure.

He said he had not been instructed to inform the state departments of the signatory powers of the Kellogg Pact of the Chinese Government's action, but would probably do so on his own responsibility.

Referring to the breakdown of the negotiations which had been in progress at Manchuli to settle the controversy which arose out of the taking over by the Chinese of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Dr. Wu said the cause of the disruption had been due to the Soviets' demands for the reinstatement of the Soviet manager of the railway and his assistant. The Minister asserted that his Government had informed him that they considered this to be a subject for consideration in the negotiations, but that they were justified in the dismissal of the two officials of the railway and saw no reasons to return them to their positions prior to the opening of the negotiations.

Minor Clashes on Border

PEIPING (AP)—Reports of minor clashes between Russians and Chinese have been received from the Manchurian border, but there was no confirmation of recent official reports that 10,000 Russian troops had invaded Manchuria.

Consular reports from Harbin and Manchuli state that recently a force of 700 Russian cavalrymen, supported by artillery, attacked the Chinese military headquarters on the Chinese Eastern Railway east of Manchuli, the Chinese troops replying with rifle and machine-gun fire. Chinese military casualties were six killed.

DRY LEADER DEFENDS RECORD OF WHEELER

CLEVELAND (AP) — References made to the late Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition enforcement, in a recent newspaper article, were criticized by the Rev. Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. He said, in part:

"The grave and unfair insinuations made that Mr. Wheeler sought betrayal of official confidences in order to secure information as to appointments cannot go unchallenged," Mr. McBride asserted. "Those who knew Mr. Wheeler best know that this is a gross misrepresentation and that he never resorted to any such unfair or underhand disloyal methods."

New York Woman Seeks G. O. P. Office

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, campaigner since 1910 in the cause of women in politics, has just announced her candidacy for Republican national committeewoman from New York as successor to Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, who resigned last March. The selection is expected to be made early in September, when William Maier, chairman of the Republican State Committee, will call a meeting to fill the vacancy. Mrs. Livermore's decision to enter the field followed endorsements by women members of the State Committee from Kings and Chemung counties and other parts of the State.

Mrs. Livermore has been chairman of the Republican women of New York State since 1921; has worked in three national campaigns, speaking throughout the country and was appointed to the Brazilian commission in 1922. She lives in Yonkers and has two sons—Russell B. Livermore, one-time Assemblyman, and Henry W. Livermore—and is a grandmother.

Also named as possible successors to Mrs. Sabin are Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. Bertha S. Moore, vice-chairman of the Westchester County Republican Committee; Mrs. Mary A. Schindler of Albany; Miss Florence Wardwell of Oswego County, and Mrs. Rhoda Fox Graves, assembly member from St. Lawrence County.

Mrs. Akeley to Study Congo Pygmy Tribes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mrs. Delia J. Akeley, explorer and author, has just started for her fourth expedition into the African jungles. Under the auspices of the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences, she will strike far up into the Belgian Congo, studying the pygmy tribes. According to Dr. William H. Fox, director of the Brooklyn museum, Mrs. Akeley will be the only white person in the expedition.

"Mrs. Akeley is familiar with the Congo," Dr. Fox said. "Three years ago, under the museum's auspices, she set out alone to explore it. This time she will attempt to live among the pygmy tribes, about whom little is known. Mrs. Akeley will photograph rather than shoot, and will gather information for lecturing and writing. Whether she will bring back specimens has not been announced, although it is expected that her material will add to the museum's section devoted to the Congo."

Dr. Fox said it was not known when Mrs. Akeley would return here, but that certainly she will be gone a year and perhaps two years.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. The period between 1830 and 1850.
2. $16.53.
3. The arrow.
4. Not more than 2½ or 3 times one's annual income.
5. The separation of the police departments from politics.

New Shaw Play 'The Applecart' Warmly Received at Malvern

First Performance in English, Given at Summer Festival, Attended by Distinguished Personages Who Call for Author, but Without Success

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREAT MALVERN, Eng.—The first performance in England and the first in the English language of G. Bernard Shaw's new comedy, "The Applecart," was given Aug. 18 privately by invitation with complete success at the new theater here—the only municipally owned theater in England—before a distinguished audience.

Many writers and critics from all parts of England, acting members of the Stratford-upon-Avon Festival Company and some 50 Canadian students in charge of Major Ney attended. Among other distinguished individuals present, besides the author, were the British Prime Minister's son, Alister MacDonald, and Archibald Flower, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Stratford Memorial Theater.

Ideal Summer Setting

Press representatives and other guests were entertained by the Malvern Town Council. The Mayor delivered a speech of welcome to which B. G. W. Bishop, editor of the Era, responded. The function took place in the new Winter Gardens, which, with a pump room, cinema hall, ballrooms and the theater all under one roof, with beautiful gardens adjoining, make an ideal center for a summer festival of this kind. Sir Barry Jackson, the promoter, hopes to make this an annual event. It can fit in conveniently with the close of the Shakespeare season at Stratford, and with the triennial musical festival at Worcester Cathedral, only a few miles distant.

Play Brilliant Success

Mr. Shaw's new play, a brilliant political satire, received a warm welcome from the packed house, and at the close the author was loudly called. Mr. Shaw had left the theater, however, and Sir Barry thanked the audience in behalf of the company, who came brilliantly through a severe ordeal in view of their heavy program. The first public performance was scheduled for Aug. 19.

The advance booking for this and other Shaw plays to be given—"Back to Methuselah," "Heartbreak House" and "Cæsar and Cleopatra"—is heavy, and many distinguished persons will visit this beautiful town, set among the famous hills mentioned by Langland in his fourteenth century poem, "Piers Plowman."

Today's function probably is unique dramatically and socially in the annals of the British provincial theater. The full-page, illustrated article on the theater festival published in The Christian Science Monitor on July 30, was much appreciated by the pilgrims and by the local press, which quoted extracts from it.

Authors Organize to Aid Mill Strikers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A committee of 30 American writers, headed by Sherwood Anderson, Fannie Hurst and Theodore Dreiser, has just been organized to aid southern textile strikers, many of whom have been without work since last May, it has been announced here. The writers' committee will seek to obtain funds to purchase food and clothing for those in need, the contributions to be turned over to the New York office of the emergency committee of strikers' relief.

In a composite letter addressed by the writers to Norman Thomas, chairman of the relief committee, they made an appeal to the public for help in raising the standards of living in parts of the southern textile territory. Conditions in some of the southern mills verge upon feudalism, they asserted.

MARION, N. C. (AP)—Ordered out after one man had been severely beaten in a fight between strikers, mill officials and non-union men attempting to enter the Clinchfield mill here, two companies of North Carolina national guardsmen went on duty at the mill shortly before noon.

Efforts were made to take about 400 non-union workers into the mill. Pickets refused to permit the workers to enter, and in the ensuing confusion Superintendent Anderson of the mill was attacked.

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GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2/4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate; 13/14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
LEEDS: 155 Briggate.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
MANCHESTER: 95 Oldham St.; 22/24 Oldham St.; 35 Market St.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 Westgate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 3 Saville St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8 & 9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 120 Yorkshire St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
SALFORD: 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-85 The Moor.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 48-49 High St. West; 3-4 Fawcett St.
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 23 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.

MANIU REGIME GIVES PEACE ERA TO BESSARABIA

Freedom From Oppression Brings Quick Contentment to Disputed Area

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BESSARABIA — Radical changes made by the present Government of Rumania in conditions in Bessarabia have done away with martial law in most districts, restored civil liberties, freed the press and generally removed all traces of the oppression which until recently has caused serious discontent in this province. Bessarabia is one of the disputed and difficult districts of Europe and for a decade after the close of the World War was kept under a special régime. Not only was much of it subjected to martial law and military courts, but all the activities of the whole population were controlled by a vigilant secret police with agents in every town and city.

One reason for this state of affairs was the dread of Communism. Rumania has a common frontier with Russia 250 miles long and the only natural barrier existing between the two countries is the Dniester River, which is a narrow stream covered with ice during several months of the year, so it offers almost no difficulty to persons who might wish to pass from one country to the other.

1,000,000 Non-Rumanians

Moreover, for more than a century prior to the World War Bessarabia formed part of Russia, and Russia does not yet acknowledge it as a permanent part of Rumania. The language in most of the cities there was and even continues to be Russian. Of the 3,000,000 inhabitants of this long, narrow land stretching between two parallel rivers from Poland to the Black Sea there are at least 1,000,000 non-Rumanians. These are Russians, Jews, Bulgarians, Germans, Turks and French. Most of these foreigners live in the cities and form the more intelligent and influential element in the population.

In view of all these circumstances, the Government at Bucharest long used vigorously special means to counteract any separatist tendency.

The Bessarabians bitterly complained, and in the last elections gave an overwhelming majority of their votes to the National-Peasant Party. This party has radically changed the régime. Martial law has been done away with except in a narrow strip of territory along the Dniester River, and police surveillance has been greatly reduced. Normal conditions prevail. Bessarabia is treated as an integral part of Rumania and not in the nature of a doubtful province. The people without restraint discuss political questions. The different races use their mother tongues without restrictions. Many of the big signs that one used to see in all public places, "Speak Rumanian," have been removed. A larger degree of cooperation between the Rumanian authorities and the various nationalities has been established. Moreover, there are almost no signs of Communism.

Effect of Good Harvest

Best of all, there is a very good harvest this year. This gives a better aspect to the whole situation and if the new Government establishes credit for the peasants, helps them market their crops and begins to build them roads, as it is planning to do, the Bessarabian question will practically disappear.

Another measure which brings much satisfaction to the Bessarabians is the new administrative law giving them the local self-government which they desire. Although the Maniu Government has not worked miracles, it is very appreciably improving the situation in Rumania's most discontented province.

ROSES OF SCOTLAND SHOWN AT FALKIRK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALKIRK—At the annual exhibition of the Falkirk and District Rose Society there were representatives from all the leading Scottish firms who specialize in rose cultivation. The number of entries constituted a new high record. The finest roses in the show were those of Adam and Craigmile, Aberdeen, in the class for 24 blooms.

These specimens were ideal in size, form, and freshness, the finest example being the "Mrs. Henry" rose. The sweet peas also were beautifully displayed.

OXFORD MAN TO LEAD STUDENTS IN AFRICA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BARKLY WEST, S. Af.—The Rev. Frank N. W. Buchman, originator of the Oxford Group movement, is in this country to inaugurate a series of 10-day house parties for the benefit of university undergraduates after the fashion of Pennsylvania State College, where his evangelistic work among students attracted wide attention.

Mr. Buchman said that the modern varsity man was not irreligious. Men everywhere are hungry for something that satisfies, he added, and no man, however great is ever at peace until he has found his God.

Hebrides May Renew Kelp Manufacture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OBAN, Scot.—About 70 years ago, the manufacture of kelp from seaweed was an important industry in the Hebrides. Two experts, representing important French interests, have just concluded an examination of some parts of the Hebridean coast, with a view to arriving at a decision as to the prospects of reviving the kelp industry in the Western Isles. These experts believe that, as the exact type of seaweed needed for the industry grows in great abundance on rocks adjacent to the coast of the isles, the industry if conducted efficiently would undoubtedly be successful.

Formerly the kelpers of the Hebrides cut the seaweed off the rocks and towed it to shore, but later the workers used weed torn by the waves off the rocks. According to the visiting experts, the seaweed should be cut off the rocks to secure the best chemical yield, and rock surfaces at different points of the coast were inspected to discover whether a weed-cutting machine as used by kelpers in France could be used in the Hebrides.

Mills Rush to Join Big Cotton Combine

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Despite the seriousness of the labor difficulties with which the cotton textile industry in Lancashire is now contending, the large-scale merger which is being effected under the title of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation Ltd., is making progress. An unexpectedly large number of mills are announced to have received informal admission to the combine.

So far 138 mill companies, owning about 12,000,000 spindles, have asked for an estimate of the terms on which they could join the merger and the work of valuing them is well advanced. In some cases the corporation has made offers for machinery in mills which it does not otherwise care to include in its works.

The total number of mills which have informally accepted the corporation's offer is 30. These mills have 2,049,673 spindles in running mills and 796,918 spindles in stopped mills, making a total approaching 3,000,000 spindles.

Rare Books in Exquisite Bindings Delight Bibliophiles in Florence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLORENCE—The opening of an exhibition displaying the development of book production in Italy from early times, in the Palazzo Riccardi, was one of the several interesting events set to correspond with the visit to Florence of the members of the International Library Congress, which, opening in Rome, concluded in Venice.

Florence, seat of the National Library, of the magnificent Laurenzian Library, the Marucelliana and the Riccardiana, possesses incalculable bibliographical treasures, and the present exhibition of a carefully selected and co-ordinated series affords to book-lovers the great privilege of examining these exquisite works and of tracing the development along its lines from the earliest incunabula of the bibliographical art, as attained in various cities and by the greatest book producers of the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, down to the work of Bodoni.

The noble series opens with the earliest example, the splendid "De Oratore" of Cicero, produced at Subiaco; this is followed by the "Latanzio," also from Subiaco, 1465, the first Italian book which bears a date. Close upon these follow the "epistolae familiares" of Cicero, 1467, and the "Petrarca of Vindelino," 1470, the first book to be printed in the Italian language; then the lovely wide-margined "Servio," the first book printed in Florence, 1471-2, the production of that fine Florentine gold-worker, Bernardo Cennini.

Rare Early Editions

Here is the first Florentine edition of Dante's "Commedia" (1481), of which not only the paper edition with the engravings of Botticelli is displayed, but also the magnificent vellum copy adorned with exquisite miniatures and presented by Com. Cristoforo Landini to the Florentine "Signoria."

Interesting examples are also shown of the earliest and best pieces of Italian printing in other languages —in Greek, Hebrew and other less known eastern and western tongues —including a 1488 edition of Homer, the copy which actually belonged to Lorenzo dei Medici.

It is a wonderful display of skill, patience, scholarship and artistry; and as one dwells upon such works, in whatever collection or exhibition, a world of eager, tranquil and happy activity seems to live again for us; the memory of generations of workmen, often humble and unknown, but all imbued with the desire to attain perfection, to do a worthy task worthily, and, consequently, working with joy, and transmitting across the centuries something of their joy to us through their accomplished works.

NEW BRIDGE LINKS YORKSHIRE RIDINGS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOWDEN, Eng.—After more than 40 years of negotiation between the governing authorities of the West Riding and East Riding of Yorkshire, Eng., the long desired bridge over the River Ouse at Boothferry, forming a new link between the ridings and a new gateway to the Yorkshire coast has at last been built, the opening ceremonies having been recently held.

The effect of the new bridge, which cost over £116,000, will be to connect the West Riding port of Goole with the roads to Selby and Hull and coastal points through the nearby town of Howden. The bridge has a length of 695 feet 6 inches, including a swing span of 223 feet. Its construction was entered upon partly as a means of meeting the unemployment problem.

AMERICAN HOTEL FOR HAVANA

HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—A $4,000,000 contract for the erection of an American-managed hotel on the site of historic Santa Clara Battery, has been signed by government officials and the British contractors, Purdy & Henderson.

Sudbury Prizes Relics of Notable Architecture

F. Frith & Co., Ltd., Reigate

Salters Hall, One of Many Half-Timbered Houses in Sudbury, Eng., Recalling a Notable Period of English Architecture.

Ambassador Dawes Will Receive 'Freedom of Borough' in England

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SUDBURY, Eng.—This little town in Suffolk, on the border of Essex, is preparing to bestow upon Gen. Charles G. Dawes, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, "the freedom of the borough." This honor will be in recognition that he is descended from William Dawes of Sudbury, who sailed to New England in 1635 and founded the American Dawes family. The ceremony will take place early in October.

After a public luncheon at which Mayor Fitzgerald will preside, the Ambassador is expected to address Sudbury school children at Market Hill. The "freedom" will be conferred at the Borough Council the same afternoon.

Sailed With Winthrop

William Dawes of Sudbury was 15 years old when he sailed in the Planter, April 6, 1635, to New England. He was not the first of his family to reach New England. In 1628-9 his father, also William Dawes, sailed with his wife to New England with Governor Winthrop, but returned the following year.

General Dawes has a privately printed record of his family, compiled by Henry W. Holland for the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and published in 1876 with portraits and a complete genealogical tree.

From its earliest days the American Dawes family has claimed the right to the arms of Abraham Dawes of Putney, who suffered under Cromwell and was made a baronet by Charles II at the Restoration.

Dawes Praises Hospitality

It was Sudbury's offer to confer the dignity of a "freedom" upon General Dawes that recently caused him to say he was "touched" by English hospitality at a dinner given in his honor by the Pilgrims Society.

General Dawes will find in Sudbury a town typical of the rural peace of East Anglia, and one which has many notable associations with English history. It is the gateway to country made famous by the English landscape painters, Constable and Gainsborough. The latter was born in Sudbury.

Residents claim that Sudbury is the "Eatanswill" of Pickwick Papers, and point to two of its inns as "The Buff" and "The Blue" of Charles Dickens' election scenes. Many half-timbered houses in Sudbury reflect the wealth and taste of the Tudor woolen merchants, descendants of the Flemings who first brought to Sudbury, by order of Edward III, the art of woolen marufacture. Salters Hall, the old Moot Hall, and The Anchor are among those relics of a notable period in English architecture.

When General Dawes is given the freedom of Sudbury, he will be shown its most valued document, the charter granted to the town by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in the thirteenth century, a charter which made Sudbury freemen and merchants free of road tolls throughout England.

Advertising Swells British Sale of Fish

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—After long, arduous work on the part of enterprising trawler owners, it was recently decided to collect a fund to be used in an "eat more fish" advertising campaign. After only four months' activity, sales of fish in Great Britain now show an increase of more than 8 per cent.

Since the start of the campaign, sales of deep-sea fish have increased by more than 520,000 cwt. and, while the trawler owners have received £228,242 more than they did in the same period last year, the prices of many varieties to the consumer have been reduced.

The most encouraging aspect of the movement is that the public is acquiring a taste for many varieties of fish which were formerly almost entirely a loss to fishermen. Small fresh haddocks, codling and whiting are now being asked for at fish dealers, while a large trade has been built up in the once despised hake.

Heretofore the fish industry's main difficulty has been irregularity of demand, with consequent inability on the part of trawler owners and wholesalers to estimate probable sales. There are few industries where the price received by the producer (in this case the fisherman) and that paid by the retail buyer are so far apart. This margin can be greatly narrowed, it has been shown, if the public will cooperate in buying regularly.

Dealers in other commodities are watching with interest the progress of the fish industry's project. It seems to presage the rehabilitation of the fisheries.

Haunts of Ancient Peace in Spain Await Inspection as 'Beauty Spots'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—By setting their seal of approval on comparatively unknown beauty spots in Spain, the Government hopes to popularize them among tourists.

The Ciudad Encantada, the enchanted city, within easy reach of Cuenca; Torcala de Antequera, near Malaga; the heights of Picacho de la Virgen de la Sierra, close to Cordoba, have been declared as "places of national interest" and space reserved for a description of their attractions in the columns of the official gazette.

The territory of the Ciudad Encantada forms an extensive tableland some 4500 feet above sea level where the action of water and wind has in the course of ages produced strange groups of rocky cliffs, striking in aspect, with enormous figures of phantastic shape. Gigantic bridges and gateways and natural edifices of cyclopean dimensions resembling huge ships stranded on a grotesque shore form an extraordinary and weird scene.

The second of the places singled out by the Government for official mention owes its beauty to the arrangements of its rocky boulders, which form an immense mass of limestone in great horizontal banks worn into curious relief, and comprising a labyrinth of passes, canyons and caves considered dangerous to enter without a guide. A surpassing view may be obtained from the highest point of the province of Malaga and the Mediterranean.

The Picacho overlooks the valley of the Guadalquivir River. It is also known as the balcony of Andalusia by reason of the extensive view it affords, ranging over the provinces of Cordoba and Seville, the Sierra Nevada and the mountains of Granada and Malaga. All three are within easy access by car.

CHINESE PRESS UNDER CONTROL OF POLITICIANS

Subsidized by Party Factions, China's Journals Come and Go—Mostly Go

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—The bewildered observer who tries to keep up with data on the Chinese newspapers in the former capital finds his road beset with difficulties. For Chinese newspapers continue to appear and disapepar overnight. This fact can be attributed almost entirely to the fact that most Chinese papers are subsidized by political factions, and their existence depends entirely upon the strength or weakness of the particular faction which supports them.

The journalism department at Yenching University made a survey of the Peiping field in 1925, which showed that in this city of 1,000,000 people, then the capital, there were 50 newspapers, 30 in the morning and 20 in the evening field. Comparing this list with the newspapers of today, one finds that 24 of the morning papers at that time are no longer in existence and 12 of the 20 afternoon papers have disappeared.

The missing papers have been replaced, however, by almost as many others, even if the capital has moved southward, and unfortunately the tendency of political factions to set up their own mouthpieces, with little pretense of independent thought, appears to have diminished. In the morning field, especially, it is taken for granted by the Chinese that all papers, without exception, are subsidized for political purposes.

A list of Peiping papers compiled recently by an experienced and non-political Chinese journalist, indicates that there is not one newspaper in Peiping today which is regarded as independent of all political factions. There is one Tientsin paper, the Ta Kung Pao, fearlessly edited by Hu Lin, an independent-minded editor and publisher, which circulates largely in Peiping, and is regarded as the only independent paper in North China.

The publisher of the Ta Kung Pao, Hu Lin, also operates a Chinese news agency, the Kuo Wen agency, which is independent, and regarded very highly. This is considered by Chinese as the only independent Chinese news agency in the country.

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RADIO—AVIATION

Radio Conductors Have Idiosyncrasies

EVERY conductor of a radio program has some little peculiarity which distinguishes him from the others when he takes up the baton. Studio attaches of the NBC find these helpful in identifying the different men to new members of the staff.

Rosario Bourdon, for example, is the man who conducts without bending his elbows. Louis Katzman is sometimes pointed out as the man who looks as if he were making a milk-shake. Gus Haenschen dances on the conductor's stand when he leads a jazz number. Merle Johnston looks at the ceiling when he is putting across a complicated rhythm.

Ludwig Laurier keeps one hand in his pocket when he is not using both of them to conduct Slumber Music. Frank Black conducts all rehearsals with a pencil. Edwin Franko Goldman is the man with the shock of gray hair and the friendly grin. Josef Pasternack is the conductor who looks as if he were about to lose his balance and fall off the front of the conductor's stand.

Hugo Mariani wears brilliant shirts, and reaches away out with one hand. Harold Sanford is the vigorous man with glasses who is always casting mean looks at the drummer. (The mean looks are merely Mr. Sanford's code for "more volume," and imply no criticism.) The short man who looks as if he were smiling through intense agony is Cesare Sodero, maestro of the NBC's grand opera programs.

And only veterans of the NBC studios can tell how Harry Reser conducts his Eskimos. Most of the time he is busy plucking his banjo, with his side or back to his men. Tradition has it that he conducts with his left shoulder and his right elbow, with occasional help from his eyebrows. But it is only studio bossip, and Mr. Reser only laughs when questioned.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR FRIDAY, AUG. 23

Dramatic Sketches

"Rapid Transit" (WEAF Chain). Amusing incidents of metropolitan existence. 7 p. m.

"Schradertown" (WEAF Chain). Gus and Louie find the missing money and ring—only to lose them to the wily Widow Biddle. Incidental music by Arthur Pryor and his band. 9:30 p. m.

The Jones Family (WEAF Chain). With the air of sophistication resulting from several weeks in Paris and seven days in London the family sets sail for home. 10:30 p. m.

A new triangle (ABC Chain). A young man, a girl and a car solve some knotty problems. 7 p. m. P. S. T.

Prof. Schnitzel (ABC Chain). The pedagogue uses peculiar grammatical constructions and is assisted by Georgie Stoll and his Rhythm Aces. 11 p. m. P. S. T.

Opera

"Cavalleria Rusticana" (RCA—NBC Pacific). Cast headed by Barbara Blanchard, Margaret O'Dea, Harold Spaulding and Austin Mosher. 8 p. m.

For Children

"The Elephants Are Coming" (Dixie—WJZ Chain). "Uncle Bob" Sherwood tells several anecdotes in connection with the largest performers in the circus. 7:30 p. m.

Dolly O'Day Interprets Kipling Tales (ABC Chain). Pacific Salon Orchestra and Helen Troy also in "Children's Hour" program. 2 p. m. P. S. T.

Characteristic Music

"Dark-Town Wanderers" (WEAF Chain). Southern melodies and spirituals. 7:30 p. m.

"Hawaiian Shadows" (CBS). American popular numbers, too. 8 p. m.

"In a Russian Village" (CBS). Quartet and soloists. 10:30 p. m.

Orchestral

Pacific Little Symphony (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Charles Hart, directing. 4 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). A Russian program this time. 11 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Salon Singers (WJZ Chain). George Dilworth directing program of songs popular during the war. 7 p. m.

Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra; Cavaliers; Soloists (Cities Service—WEAF Chain). Leo O'Rourke, tenor, is guest artist. 8 p. m.

Triadors (Triad—WJZ Chain). Burlesque sketch and Joe Rines' orchestra with Mildred Hunt's contralto croonings. 8 p. m.

Quakers (Armstrong—WJZ Chain). "Adoration"—composed by accompanist Royal Andrews Merwin; male quartet; Lois Bennett, soprano. 10 p. m.

Josef Koestner's Orchestra (Armour—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Mixed chorus and vocal trio, too. 10:30 p. m.

"Evening Stars" (WEAF Chain). Paula Hemminghaus, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone. 11:30 p. m.

Victor Green Room (NBC Pacific). Orchestra direction Charles Hart; vocal and instrumental soloists. Heard from San Francisco Civic Auditorium. 7 p. m.

Blue and White Band (Borden—NBC Pacific). Assisted by a quartet. 9 p. m.

"Dancing Strings" (ABC Chain). Opening with "Damnation of Faust" and proceeding to a varied program directed by Liborius Hauptmann. 10 p. m. P. S. T.

"Broadway Melodies" (NBC Pacific). Charles Hart's orchestra and soloists. 10 p. m.

Operetta

"Blossom Time" (Philco—WJZ Chain). The third act. 9:30 p. m.

Vocal Duos

Al Bernard and Billy Beard (Raybestos—WEAF Chain). 6:30 p. m.

Phil Cook and Victor Fleming (Interwoven—WJZ Chain transcontinental). 9 p. m.

Agriculture

Building Farm Structures (WJZ Chain). Other talks for farmers, 2:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Musketeers (NBC Pacific). 11 p. m.

Radio Acting Is Distinct New Art

JOSEPH LATHAM, who plays the part of "Kewpie," a comedy clerk in a country drug store in the Johnson and Johnson Hour over NBC, is featured in a number of other radio productions. Recently he portrayed the rôle of the tailor in the "Taming of the Shrew," a part which he originally played with Sothern and Marlowe. He also plays one of the principal rôles in "Forty Fathom Fish," and was one of the original juveniles in "Show Boat" when it first went on the air.

Mr. Latham has some interesting ideas on radiocasting as compared with the theater. "It is an entirely

JOSEPH LATHAM

different art," he said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We have no scenery, no make-up and we must confine ourselves to a small space while acting. We are practically always in the spotlight, and there cannot be any exaggerated action of the slightest sort. It is very much like working in front of a camera. For instance, when we are putting on "Forty Fathom Fish" we are supposed to represent the pulling in of an octopus on a wharf. All this action must be contained within 10 square feet. Some of the effects are gotten in a very interesting way. Drums are beaten for shots, while for an explosion a combination of snare and bass drum are used. In order to get the effect of the pulling out of the anchor and the chain, a chain was wound around the grand piano in the studio and thus the heave-to effect was reached."

Mr. Latham was born and educated in Buffalo, N. Y. He studied music at the Ithaca Conservatory of Music, and then went on the professional stage, singing the rôle of Noel, le Joli, in the Chicago company of "The Vagabond King" as well as playing with George Jessel. He also played two or three seasons with Walter Hampden in "Caponsacchi" and "Cyrano." His introduction to radio came with Colonel Davis on WJZ, when he played juvenile parts in "The Collier Hour" and made especially good in "Hitch Your Wagon to a Star."

Mr. Latham's avocation is painting, and he has studied art at the Academy of Fine Arts in Chicago.

"Radio is much more agreeable work than the theater," said Mr. Latham in conclusion. "The general atmosphere is so pleasant, the people with whom one works seems so adaptable. A general spirit of good fellowship seems to permeate the atmosphere of the broadcasting studio, and even the girls at the reception desks seem so much kinder than those one meets in theatrical offices. Radio broadcasting is a gratifying profession."

T. R. N.

Air Notes From Washington

Air-rail travel will soon be commonplace, for three of the five projected transcontinental plane-train services are now in operation. First to start a service to speed up travel from coast to coast was the Universal Aviation Corporation, in combination with the New York Central and Santa Fe Railroads. Westbound New York trains are met at Cleveland, and the passengers flown from there to Garden City, Kan., about 1100 miles. There they entrain on the Santa Fe for a 36-hour trip to Los Angeles, completing the whole journey in about 60 hours.

T. A. T. System

Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., known as the Lindbergh line, carries its passengers in 48 hours from New York to San Francisco or back. They are taken by train overnight to Columbus, flown thence to Waynoka, Okla., carried by train to Clovis, N. M., and then flown into Los Angeles. This hookup is with Pennsylvania and the Sante Fe railroads.

Western Air Express

Western Air Express is flying the 1417-mile course from Los Angeles to Kansas City regularly in 12 flying hours, making stops only at Albuquerque, N. M., and Amarillo, Tex. At Kansas City it connects with a half dozen railroads going east. Another line will soon be taking passengers from St. Louis to the West coast via Tulsa, Dallas, El Paso and San Diego. Boeing, largest of all the air mail contractors, proposes to place its giant three-motored biplanes, now flying from San Francisco to Salt Lake City, in regular passenger operation through to Chicago, nearly 2000 miles of air travel.

The Chile Route

Longest of all the air mail routes was that inaugurated July 16 to Santiago, Chile. This is an extension of the route that extends from Boston to Miami and thence to Cristobal, in the Canal Zone.

Reliability Test Points

The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce has selected six American universities equipped for research in aeronautical engineering to test commercial airplanes in accordance with a new code of procedure on standard performance. The code, drawn up by a committee headed by Prof. Alexander Klemin, of New York University, is expected to provide manufacturers a standard basis for computing speed, rate of climb, ceiling, landing speed and other performance data. The schools picked are New York University, University of Michigan, Purdue, Leland Stanford, Washington and California Institute of Technology.

Big Swiss Seaplane

A six-engined flying boat has been designed by E. Manos, Swiss aeronautical engineer, who claims that it will be capable of carrying 100 passengers. Its wing span will be 197 feet and the boat length 120 feet. The height of the plane will be 32 feet. It will be equipped with berths for passengers, a restaurant and every convenience.

Junkers New Ship

Junkers of Germany is completing its new 30-passenger four-motored plane, according to a report from A. Douglas Cook, American Trade Commissioner at Berlin. Two of the engines develop 800 horsepower and two develop 400 horsepower. It is proposed that Diesel motors shall later be installed. The four motors are inside of the wing, two on either side of the fuselage. The cabin is in two stories, the upper for passengers the lower for freight. The wing span is 144 feet and the fuselage length 64.5 feet. It is 17.4 feet high.

Danish Air Subsidy

On condition that the Copenhagen Commune places 100,000 crowns at the disposal of the Danish Aeronautic Company, the Danish Government has granted an annual subsidy of 250,000 crowns (about $65,000), according to a report from Commercial Attaché Sorenson. Like other European air operators, the Danish company has been operating from the start with a Government subsidy.

New London Airport

London has a new airport recently established by Airwork, Ltd., a company formed to construct airports throughout Great Britain.

Two Air Conferences

Two international aeronautics conferences are in prospect in Europe. The fifth International Air Congress will be held at The Hague, Sept. 1 to 6, considering all kinds of legal and technical problems of world aeronautics. An international conference has been called at Warsaw on Oct. 4, and it is expected that about 50 nations will be represented. It is intended to lead to unification of aeronautical laws.

Franco-Belgian Service

French and Belgian Governments have joined to establish next year a new weekly air-mail service between France and Madagascar, with the Sahara crossing by night. The new line will extend from Antwerp and Paris to Beira, Portuguese East Africa, thence across Mozambique Channel to Madagascar. One week a Belgian plane will fly the route and the next week a French plane will carry the mail. Passengers may be carried later. The project awaits the lighting of the desert route.

Canada's Air Progress

Canada's licensed pilots and aircraft are increasing in large numbers. Since Jan. 1 of this year, says a report from Assistant Trade Commissioner A. H. Thiemann at Ottawa, the number of pilots has increased from 347 to 432, and the number of registered aircraft from 233 to 262.

The Listener Speaks

WITH the advent of each new form of entertainment—moving pictures, popular-priced motorcars, radio and talking pictures, there have been predictions as to the probable reduction of interest in books. The fact seems to be, however, that every widening of the general sphere of interest by whatever means, has resulted in a new activity of thought which has given a fresh impetus to reading. It is true that most radiocast programs are apt to stimulate interest in music and the stage more than in the contents of printed volumes, but there are now no insignificant number of radiocasts devoted to the dramatization of some of the best things in literature.

Among these quite successful attempts to bring episodes in famous stories to life in a way that will attract many listeners to dip into the original books themselves, the "Retold Tales" series is conspicuous. On Sunday evening at 8:30 through the WJZ chain the fourth of these periods devoted to Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" was enjoyed by youthful listeners—and many others who fortunately retain the same viewpoint.

Affairs on the island had reached a crucial point by the time the microphone took its place in the stockade where the hero and his friends had taken refuge from the mutinous crew. At first Jim Hawkins was recounting his meeting with the marooned Ben Gunn, who claimed to have discovered the whereabouts of the much sought treasure. This conversation was dramatized with Harry Neville doing good work as the querulous Ben. Jim himself, played by John Knight, sounded almost too much like the perfect hero of a school story.

As soon as the description of the encounter was complete the others in the quite capable cast were brought into action and the studio sound effects were also in evidence as shots were exchanged with the enemy. With very few words of description included in the conversation it was surprising what a good idea of the setting was conveyed.

With a large proportion of the radio audience more or less satiated with the great flood of music which does not come up to the standard set by the few really good programs of this type, there seems to be a certainty of appreciation for any good narrative or dramatic presentation of this kind. The new technique of radio play production is developing slowly, however. D. M.

Milla, Gorgeous in Orange and Pink, Sets Out on New Spanish Conquest

Not the Pearl of the Antilles or Other Exotic Island Did She Find, but She Sailed in the 'El' to Far Reaches of the Bronx All by Herself

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Almost 500 years ago, Queen Isabella of Spain pawned her jewels to finance Christopher Columbus' first voyage, and, history adds, he sailed across the blue Atlantic and found the Pearl of the Antilles. So much for the man who explored for Spain.

But now comes Spain's womanhood with a voyage of discovery that had for the voyager more thrills, more wonders, more strange sights than ever were experienced by the unwilling mariners who sailed with the Genoese admiral across the uncharted Atlantic.

Milla Batista, aged three, was skipper and crew of this latest expedition, and instead of a Santa Maria flagship, an old wooden, yellow-painted car of the Third Avenue "L" was her caravel.

Aboard it she cruised all the way north through the congested roadsted of Bronx housetops, with curious sails strung all along in the manner of washings hung out to dry, to where the green wilderness of the Botanical Gardens cheered the prospect, and then, since a real seagoing craft seeks always in the end its port, back on her course to the southward.

It was at Fordham station that Milla gave in to the tension that even the hardiest mariner must know. Curled up on a bench on the station platform, she slept contentedly until a big man in a blue uniform came along and picked her up in his arms.

Milla, who lives at 66 East 115th Street, had set sail at 9:30 in the evening during a shopping expedition among the pushcarts in Third Avenue at 110th Street. Her mother, Mrs. Miguel Batista, looked up from her bargaining just in time to see Milla disappearing in the evening crowd. Milla was diminutive, but she was such a splash of color in her new orange dress and her pink sweater and her pink shoes—until then her chief concern—that Mrs. Batista was able to keep her in sight as far as the corner. Then Milla vanished—Milla who had never run away before.

The log of her voyage will never be known, for to the scores of questions that have been asked her concerning it, Milla has only an enigmatic smile. The little pink shoes do not show that she walked far to assume her captaincy. That she had no money has little to do with it, since a very small girl can whisk under an "L" turnstile without so much as ducking.

By 6 o'clock the next morning, Milla had out-distanced in one night her mother's traveling in Manhattan, and when Mrs. Batista came for her, upon announcement by Patrolman Edward Karney, of the Webster Avenue police station, that he had found the little explorer, a neighbor had to show her the way.

COMMUNIST SEAMEN MEET

NEW YORK (AP)—The Marine Workers League, a newly formed Communist association of seamen, ended a two-day conference by drawing up a bill of demands, including the same food for crews as for officers; $35 a month increase in wages for able-bodied seamen and firemen; three watches on deck for oil burners and four for coal burners, and an eight-hour day for stewards.

INSURANCE UNAFFECTED BY LIQUOR FATALITY

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Pursuant to its recorded judgment that the National Prohibition Law is not violated when a guest accepts and drinks contraband liquors in the home of his host, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals has issued a mandate ordering insurance paid in a case tried here in which the insured had been a victim of poisonous liquor.

Two other fatalities followed drinking at a party given to Samuel P. Flickinger of Norfolk and his fiancée, Miss Katherine McDonald of New York. Miss McDonald and the host's wife also succumbed.

Insurers of Mr. Flickinger refused to pay the claim, and set up the defense that liability had ceased to exist when the insured violated the law.

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WELL TAILORED SUIT in a large range of Harris Tweeds; coat with yoke giving ample freedom for sports, finished with novelty pockets and waterproof lining, skirt with inverted pleats at either side of front panel. PRICE 6½ Gns.

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This small inset sketch shows the Fleece lining.

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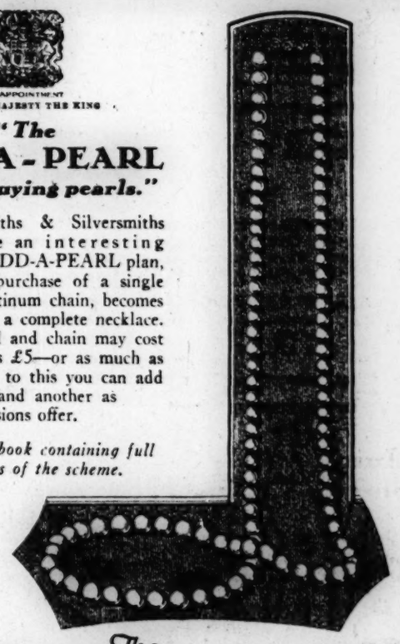

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EQUITY PERMITS FILM STRIKERS TO RESUME WORK

President Gillmore Says Organization Will Not Suspend Activities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—The resolution of the council of the Actors' Equity Association forbidding members to accept contracts of motion picture employment other than on an Equity form, has been suspended, pending the result of negotiations between Frank Gillmore, Equity president, and William Canavan, president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, in a further attempt to establish an Equity "shop" in the films.

The announcement by President Gillmore at the Equity open meeting released hundreds of members who have been on strike from the studios since June 5, and ends temporarily at least, one of the hardest fought struggles in the history of the association.

Defeat of their efforts to gain not less than 80-20 Equity representation in the studios, and other points demanded, was laid by President Gillmore to the published criticism of Mr. Gillmore by Miss Ethel Barrymore, vice-president of Equity, Aug. 11, and to the fact that organized labor has been unable to co-operate fully because "all unions have their obligations and their officers have been hampered by agreements," he said.

"A final appeal was made by Equity to the international heads 10 days ago and this may bring results," continued Mr. Gillmore. It is understood by many familiar with the situation that the American Federation of Labor has not consented to permit a sympathetic strike of other workers in the studios to bring about capitulation from the Association of Motion Picture Producers.

Many Resume Work

Miss Barrymore's criticism was reported, Mr. Gillmore said, to have caused many members to "throw aside their allegiance to their fellow members and return to work."

Agents who had been loyal to Equity also notified him, he said, that they had, in justice to their clients, advised them to accept Academy contracts (those sponsored by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and now in use in the studios) after Aug. 19.

Among the conditions offered Equity by the producers in the recent negotiations, which Equity could not accept, according to Mr. Gillmore, were the separation of the motion picture branch of Equity from the legitimate stage organization; the lifting of the ban on members working with suspended members who had worked in the studios during the strike in violation of the edict, and the withdrawal of the producers' previous offer to accept the "once an Equity member, always an Equity member" plan.

Look for Solution

Mr. Gillmore said he feared also the producers could not agree to the organizing of the professional extra, and that Equity could not and would not desert this large and loyal group.

Mr. Gilmore read the following telegram received from the New York office: "William Canavan informs us that if you can arrange your affairs so that you can return here for the purpose of attempting to find a solution of the studio dispute, he will gladly co-operate with you to any reasonable extent in an effort to secure a satisfactory understanding between Equity and the producers. He says he is firmly convinced that with patience and understanding it may be possible to work out a happy medium that would be satisfactory to all parties."

Mr. Gillmore will start for New York Wednesday, but will return to report results, he said.

He thanked members for their "extraordinary loyalty."

COPY OF EDISON PLANT FOR DETROIT MUSEUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—A duplicate of the Detroit Edison plant of 40 years ago, in which Henry Ford worked, will be erected at the motorcar maker's Dearborn museum, Thomas A. Edison has been invited to be his guest here in October, at the formal installation of the plant.

Ford worked on the night shift in this plant for $45 a month originally. It was in his leisure hours there that he tinkered with the plans he had for a gasoline motor, supported by a light chassis and four bicycle wheels.

SOVIET RUBBER PLANT TO GET AMERICAN AID

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AKRON, Ohio—Representatives of the Rusian Soviet Government, the Soviet Rubber Trust and the Amtorg Trading Corporation have received assurance of aid in building a tire manufacturing plant to be located in Yaroslav, Russia. The Seiberling Rubber Company here has contracted to assist in building a plant capable of producing 3100 automobile tires, 9000 bicycle tires and 480 motorcycle tires daily, officials declare.

Foremen and workmen from the Soviet Rubber Trust will be admitted to work for a time in the local plant of the company, and two Soviet engineers will participate in planning and designing the Russian tire factory.

Russia Buys Heavily of American Firms

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Trade between the United States and Soviet Russia during the last six years has amounted to more than $500,000,000, according to a report just issued by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, which handles the bulk of general imports and practically all of the exports between the two countries. The Soviet Government now has dealings with more than 2000 American firms, the report says.

Sales of Russia nproducts in the United States have not been commensurate with Soviet purchases, the report says. It places sales at $110,000,000 and purchases at $430,000,000.

The market for Soviet products in the United States has been confined, it says, to about a score of items, including bristles, casings, furs, poultry, mushrooms, seeds, candy, flax, manganese ore, precious metals, handicraft products and small quantites of lumber and coal.

CHURCH LEADERS BACK HOOVER'S NAVY PLANS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—President Hoover's disarmament plans and, in particular, his proposal to suspend the construction of cruisers, pending a new agreement with Great Britain, has the unanimous support of church leaders in America, according to a referendum conducted by the Christian Herald. The referendum included the elected heads of 15 of the largest Protestant denominations, representative of churches having a combined membership of 15,881,943, and, in addition, officials of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the president of the National Commission of Protestant Church Women.

All those approached, the report says, expressed their complete approval of the President's cruiser policy.

PERU MAKES READY TO TAKE OVER TACNA

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Elaborate preparations are being made by the Government of Peru to mark the formal turning-over to this country of the Province of Tacna, which for many years has been Chilean territory.

A commission headed by the Foreign Minister, a member of each branch of Congress, a superior court judge and the Archbishop of Arequipa will formally receive the Province from Chile on Aug. 28. President Augusto B. Leguia, has signed a decree declaring Aug. 28 a day of national rejoicing.

APPLE RAISING PROVES SUCCESS IN MANITOBA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Six thousand boxes of apples is the expected crop for 1929 of the orchards at the Dominion experimental farm, near Morden, Supt. W. R. Leslie told the Manitoba Horticultural Association at a meeting here.

Prof. W. H. Alderman, head of the Horticultural Department, University of Minnesota, said the station at Morden was one of the leading plants of its kind.

INSURANCE BUREAU FORMED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Formation of a new bureau to examine insurance holding corporations has just been announced by Albert Conway, State Superintendent of Insurance. The bureau will scrutinze particularly corporations offering their stock to the public.

Reminder of the Need of Constant Vigilance

HINGHAM'S OLD SHIP CHURCH
On Record as the Oldest House for Public Worship in the United States. Enlarged in 1735 and 1755, It Has Had Only 10 Ministers.

Old Ship Church at Hingham, Mass., So Named From Shape and Lookout

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

There has not been much change in the Old Ship Church in Hingham, Mass., in the two centuries and more since it was built. Those who built it hewed its timbers out of solid oak with a broadax and the marks of the ax are still visible today in the original timber of the frame.

Old Ship Church is on record as the oldest house for public worship standing in the United States. It is still used for its original purpose and in all its long service has had only 10 ministers.

The name "Old Ship" is attached to it because of its peculiar appearance, rectangular, two stories high and having a lookout station. The massive pulpit is reached by a steep stairway. Its rafters are uncovered. Not until 1817 did stoves take the places of foot warmers. In 1763 certain pews were assigned to "persons skilled in music." Separate pews were the lot of elders, deacons and, in her time, the widow of the first pastor. In Hingham of old one member of the parish was taken to court for "common sleeping during public exercise on the Lord's Day and for striking him who waked him. Since he was not sorry he was sentenced to be severely whipped."

There was one earlier meetinghouse in Hingham, built soon after its settlement in 1635; this edifice had a belfry and a bell, and was surrounded by a stockade. The Hingham and Plymouth colonists worshiped there together, the Plymouth men coming by a trail through the forest.

The Old Ship Church was enlarged in 1735 and again in 1755, but its type, simple, rectangular, with a pyramidal hipped roof and belfry rising in the center was not changed, for after all, it is an architectural design entirely suitable for its purpose.

Frank Advertising Brings Quick Results

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—"Winter Coats—Vintage of 1927; Men's Suits—Hardly as Stylish as They Used to Be; Warm Woolen Blankets—but Ugly." These candid headlines were actually used by a department store in the southwestern part of the country to advertise a "white elephant sale" described by Ray M. Hudson, assistant director, Bureau of Standards, in the United States Daily.

Merchandise featured in the sale was an accumulation of "shelf warmers" that were out of date or unpopular. Perfectly frank descriptions of the goods were published in the advertisement. Goods that were old and shopworn were so described and, if the merchandise was out of style, mention was made of the fact. By noon of the day of sale, the major portion of the goods was reported sold.

Work that the Bureau of Standards is doing will make fewer and fewer "white elephants" on merchants' shelves; eight years it has assisted industry in simplifying 110 commodities, limiting them only to those varieties which are in constant demand by consumers, Mr. Hudson says.

Machine Farming Works Revolution

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The mechanization of agricultural production processes, according to a report of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is resulting in the most far-reaching changes in farming.

It was found that the ever-increasing use of machinery is bringing about an enlargement of farms in some areas and is facilitating the organization of industrialized farms. It is also causing geographical shifts in farm enterprises, swelling the volume of agricultural production and tending to reduce prices of farm products.

American agriculture, the report reveals, has more power available for its use than any other branch of American industry except railway transportation. It has more power available per worker than the combined manufacturing industries and uses more power annually than all of the mining industries. Since 1920 the number of tractors on farms has more than tripled. The one-way disk plow has added greatly to the efficiency of seed bed preparation. Where planting and cultivation of row crops once was done largely with one row machines, these operations more and more are coming to be performed with two, four and even six row machines. The combined harvester-thresher, the mechanical corn picker, and the cotton "sled," or stripper, have revolutionized crop production.

'LITTLE CINEMA' BACKS ARTISTIC PRODUCTIONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Designed to provide a place for the artistic presentation of motion pictures where box office receipts are a minor item, the Motion Picture Guild has begun construction here of a Little Cinema Theater, similar to those in Baltimore and Buffalo.

The theater, which will seat 300, will present films noted for the artistic value and revive historical and adventure pictures. In addition to the auditorium, the building will contain a lounge and a reading and discussion room.

COTTON TRADE GETS AID FROM FARM BOARD

Financial Advances to Be Made to Co-operative Associations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Farm Board announces it has tentatively agreed to make "certain financial advances" to cotton co-operative associations to assist in the movement of this year's crop.

Carl Williams of Oklahoma, representing cotton interests on the board, in commenting on the announcement said "This is exactly what the cotton growers want." This decision was reached, the board said, as a result of conferences with officials of the American Cotton Growers Exchange.

"These associations," the board announcement said, "are now able to obtain loans from the federal intedmediate credit banks to the amount of 65 per cent of the value of the cotton. The Federal Farm Board proposes to loan an additional 25 per cent—a total of 90 per cent for the two government agencies—on cotton on which a definite value has been fixed by hedging in the future markets."

It is expected that the sum involved for this year's marketing operations will run between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000.

The statement continues: "From the federal intermediate credit banks and the Federal Farm Board, the association will receive advances equal to 90 per cent of the fixed value. To this amount the cotton associations will add 10 per cent from their own capital reserve; will pay in full the grower who is in distress and must have money, and will at the same time be able to merchandise the cotton in an orderly fashion as the spinning mills of the world require it."

Stabilizing the Grape Industry

The Federal Farm Board announces that is has also authorized stabilization of the California fresh grape and rasin industry and, in conjunction with a financial group in that State, has arranged for a loan of $9,000,000 to carry out its objective.

This loan, the first important advance made from the farm relief revolving fund, will be extended to the Sun-Maid raisin growers of California, one of the country's oldest and largest co-operatives, and the Federal Fruit Stabilization Corporation, a new organization recently created to help stabilize the grape industry.

One-half of the loan will be advanced by the board and the other half jointly by the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Berkeley, the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, the Bank of Italy, the National Trust and Savings Association and the Anglo-London and Paris National Bank of San Francisco.

Advance to Farmers

By agreement with the group of California financial institutions, the board will grant sufficient financing to the Federal Fruit Stabilization Corporation "to stabilize the fresh grape phase of the industry by purchases of white grapes from California growers." The bulk of the $9,000,000 loan will be used for this purpose and to make advances to farmers on their 1929 raisin crop.

The board has agreed to assist the Sun-Maid Co-operative to insure raisin growers the undisturbed use and control "of the valuable Sun-Maid trademarks, the modern and efficient plants, and the international sales organization which the raisin growers of California have built up over a long period of years as a part of their courageous struggle to better conditions in their industry."

An explanatory statement issued by the board said that the basic rate of advance to be made the Sun-Maid raisin growers will be three cents per pound, more than double the amount advanced last year.

CANADIAN AIRPLANE MAKES RECORD FLIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—A new Canadian air record was set when a Western Canadian Airways plane flew from Vancouver to Winnipeg, a distance of 1300 air miles, in 10½ hours.

The plane was piloted by W. L. Brintell, an official of the company, and contained among its passengers, John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba. Part of the flight was made over the Rocky Mountain Range, which for 500 miles has no landing place.

CONVICTS JOIN STUDY CLASSES IN LOUISIANA

Many Prisoner Students Gain Certificates for Reading and Writing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BATON ROUGE, La.—Hundreds of convicts of the Louisiana Penitentiary are learning to read and write through the efforts of the State Department of Education, according to the report of Dr. M. S. Robertson, who has conducted the work, to T. H. Harris, State Superintendent of Education.

Prisoners enrolled in classes numbered 454, of which 335, or 74 per cent, learned to read and write and received certificates with appropriate ceremonies, the report states.

Classroom paraphernalia was supplied by the prison management, which co-operated in every way with the education department, the latter supervising the instruction and supplying the teachers and textbooks. In many instances the instruction was given by educated prisoners who volunteered to act as teachers, and these proved highly successful after being coached by the Department of Education directors.

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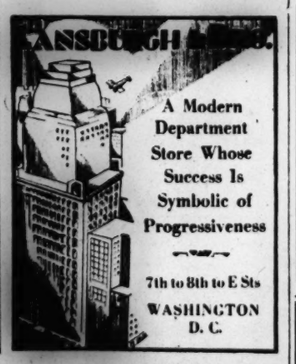
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FEWER RUNS IN NATIONAL

Pitching Shows Marked Improvement and Double Figures in Scoring Drop Off

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	74	35	.679
Pittsburgh	66	42	.606
New York	62	52	.544
St. Louis	56	56	.500
Brooklyn	50	62	.446
Cincinnati	48	65	.424
Boston	43	67	.407
Philadelphia	44	68	.409

RESULTS AUG. 17—

Pittsburgh 3, Boston 2.
Chicago 9, Brooklyn 4.
New York 9, St. Louis 5.
St. Louis 11, New York 4.
Philadelphia 8, Cincinnati 2.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2.

RESULTS AUG. 18

Boston 10, Cincinnati 9.
Chicago 1, New York 0.
Brooklyn 2, St. Louis 2.

Brilliant pitching marks the steady advance of the Chicago National League Baseball Club toward what appears to be its first league title in 10 years—brilliant pitching in the midst of a general trend of good pitching on the part of nearly every other club.

There has been a sudden improvement in pitching in the National League during the last few weeks which has silenced for the time being at least, talk about the lively baseball. Whether the great improvement has been entirely the result of the ruling put into force some time ago by President John A. Heydler of the National League, allowing the ball to be rubbed in the dirt by the umpires, is a question. No doubt it had much to do with it. Then again, the pitchers always know better down the last stretch of a league race. But the improvement has been so marked and the contrast so obvious compared to the previous powerful hitting and double figures in run scoring, that the change goes down as a most surprising one.

When Chicago scored 10 runs in a game with Brooklyn and St. Louis scored 11 times in the second game of a doubleheader with New York, both games being played last Saturday, it was the first day since Aug. 10—that is, in one full week of play, that any teams ran their scoring into double figures in the circuit. That is a remarkable record considering the fact that in almost every week of play preceding the one in question, there was seldom one when at least five to ten teams or more did not make at least 10 runs in a game. From the third to the tenth of August, for instance, five teams ran into double figures in runs, and on only two of these days did all the clubs play, and on three of the days in succession, only a total of four games were played.

Good Pitching Sunday

As illustrations of the fine pitching being exhibited in the National League, Sunday's games are taken. Malone of Chicago allowed New York 5 hits in a pitching duel with Benton, who in turn allowed four hits. Malone won, 1 to 0. Clark of Brooklyn defeated Haines of St. Louis, 3 to 2, in a game in which Clark allowed five hits and Haines eight. Six runs in two games! The Boston-Cincinnati game was more similar to what fans have become most accustomed to expect, the Braves making 16 hits to Cincinnati's 15 and winning, 10 to 9.

Chicago leads the pitching in brilliancy during the last week or so with Malone, Nehf, Bush, Blake, Carlson and Root all working in fine form. It took Manager Joseph McCarthy a long time to get his box corps working together and until he did, the club was pressed to keep up in the race with Pittsburgh and St. Louis. But with the pitching improving after the first two months of play, the Cubs have forged steadily ahead, until now with all six of its great pitchers in form, the team has little to fear even from such powerful organizations as the three other first division contestants.

In the last six games, McCarthy has not had to put in a relief pitcher, and four of the games have been won by the Cubs, Carlson, Bush, Blake, Root, Nehf and Malone have followed each other in the order named and gone through their nine innings with honor. On two occasions only, the great pitching corps of the Philadelphia Athletics in the American League have gone through six successive games without using more than six pitchers, but that is the extent of their record. The Cubs may go through another today, making it seven.

Cubs Only Consistent Team

The Cubs are the only players in the first division to show anything like the consistency expected of possible pennant winners. Pittsburgh, New York and St. Louis have the unimpressive records of seven victories and seven defeats for the month of August to date. The Cubs have won 11 and lost four. Fortunately for the Cubs, the slumps of the other three first division clubs came at an opportune moment—that is, so far as Chicago is concerned. Look at the records of those clubs who are expected to keep the Cubs from winning the pennant—if any! Pittsburgh has won 14 and lost 17 in its last 31 games. New York has won 17 and lost 18 of its last 35. St. Louis has won 17 and lost 15 of its last 32. Where is there anything there to compare with the Cubs' record of 28 victories and seven defeats in their last 35 games? At this rate, the Cubs would sail into a league title with none of the opposition expected by fans who anticipated a great four-club race.

The last eastern invasion by western clubs for this season is nearly over. It was this eastern invasion that sent the Pirates down in the race after a whirlwind start in which they won their first eight games against the three clubs, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston. Then they started on the decline and with Grimes forced out of play, the situation took on an alarming aspect. The Pirates have now lost 17 and won 19 on their long eastern tour. Contrarily, the eastern invasion has been a fortunate one for the Cubs. They have won 33 and lost 11. They won nine out of ten against the Phillies.

Braves' Pitching Shines

One of the bright features at present is the fine pitching of the Boston Braves. Jones has turned in two three-hit games this month and Cantwell has pitched another. Delaney has an eight-hit game to his credit. Siebold held Chicago to seven hits, Smith has pitched two six-hit games, Brandt pitched a two-hit victory over Pittsburgh, and Cantwell also has a six-hit game to his credit against the Cubs. Yet, with all this brilliant box work the Braves have managed to win only four out of 13 games this month!

For once it is not pitching that troubles the Braves, but lack of timely hitting. The Braves can hit on occasions but give them the hitting of the Phillies and their own pitching, and they would be in the first division right now. A few more Maranvilles would help immeasurably. Maranville is not a hitter of the long distance type, but he usually hits when the hitting is most needed. And a man of that type is as valuable as a man who knocks the ball over the fence with regularity. Thirty runs knocked in at critical moments are worth as many as 100 knocked in when they are not particularly needed to clinch victories.

German Yachtsmen Capture the President Hoover Cup

Defeat United States by 57 Points to 48—Sailing of Miss Elizabeth Hovey Outstanding Feature of Contests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—With the President Hoover Cup in the possession of the German yachtsmen through Sunday's exciting contest by a score of 57 to 48, the Teutonic yachtsmen entered the Kickerle to meet the Bachante of Sweden and the Tipler III of America, in the first race Monday afternoon in a series of three contests on the point system for the Town of Marblehead Cup.

The other German and American boats will step aside during the three boat series, but all will join in a free-for-all the last three days in the week.

While the Germans by finishing the trio of boats in second, third, and fourth places in Sunday's light weather contest won their first International Cup, the honors of the day were easily those of a young girl, who sailed her Oriole into the lead at the start and held it to a breathless finish.

Miss Elizabeth Hovey, daughter of Chandler Hovey, is the first woman to win an international yacht race on this side of the ocean, and her skill in sailing the Oriole was the talk of the old port. With Frank C. Paine, the designer and a famous skipper on the main sheet and a whisper now and then, and her tall brother, Charles, holding out the boom in the long slow slide down a wind fading alley to the finish, the girl held her course steady and true.

Her start was a rather poor one, being to leeward of the rest of the fleet, but her crew broke out one of the largest Genoe jibs seen in Marblehead since this new sail made its appearance last year, while four of the yachts tacked to the westward in the 3¼-mile beat to the weather mark. Miss Hovey held straight out to sea and was the first to reap the benefit of a slight shift and increase in the breeze. Her lead at the windward mark was nearly 2½m. over the Gluckauf V and 7m. over the Tipler III, the last boat.

In the run to the finish the wind began to slack up and left the leading boats first. The Gluckauf V began creeping up and cut the distance in half at the 2-mile mark, and to 50 yards within shouting distance of the line. There was just enough breath left to waft the Oriole across the line and gave the girl a welcome such as Marblehead has not heard in years.

If the race on Sunday afternoon was exciting, that on Saturday was fully as thrilling, but from the angle of high sportsmanship, clever sailing and self-sacrifice on the part of E. Arthur Shuman Jr. and his crew, Raymond Hunt and Harry B. Thayer of the Tipler III. Two German boats, the Kickerle and the Hathi, had won the lead, and all that was necessary for the visitors to capture the Hoover Cup was to finish the Gluckauf V in fourth place.

She had that position as the yachts turned for home in a 10-mile triangular race, also sailed in a light breeze, but the Tipler II drew up near enough to luff her off the course, and by a series of six quick shifts of spinnaker and mainsails, carried the German yacht so far, that the Oriole and Yankee, which had been hopelessly out of the affair, passed in ahead, while young Shuman, having saved the day, was content with fifth position.

The two races easily placed Arthur Shuman and Miss Elizabeth Hovey securely niched in Marblehead's hall of fame.

OZAUKEE C. C. READY FOR WESTERN OPEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Ozaukee Country Club is ready to receive the 272 entrants in the annual open championship of the Western Golf Association, it is announced here by E. W. Krueger, president of the club. The course is in splendid condition, 2620 yards of it, and its par of 70 is declared to be worthy of the stars competing, including A. G. Espinosa, professional of the Coulmbian Golf Club, who won the title last year. His brother Albert R. Espinosa, professional at the Illinois Golf Club, who finished third last year; J. Horton Smith of Joplin, Mo., who finished fourth, also are entered.

Other leading stars are Thomas D. Armour of Washington, D. C.; W. F. Hutchison of Glenview Club, A. R. Watrous of Grand Rapids, W. J. Mehlhorn of New York, Robert A. Cruikshank of Shackamaxon Country Club, and Eugene Sarazen of New York, all former champions of national and sectional caliber.

Chicago, or the district surrounding it, is sending 114 of the entries. Fred Lyon, Western Junior champion, is leading the amateur forces from that city, followed by A. L. Novotny, R. E. Rolfe, Ridgemoor C. C.; J. D. Casey and others.

BOWEN BETTERS THE WORLD 300-YARD MARK

BERLIN (AP)—Reginald Bowen, University of Pittsburgh sprinter and intercollegiate quarter-mile champion, bettered the world's record for 300 yards in winning the 300-meter race at an international sport meeting here Sunday.

Bowen ran the 300 meters in 33.9s. and was clocked in 30.4s. at the 300-yard mark, compared to Wefer's world record of 30.6s. for that distance.

T. E. Tolan Jr., University of Michigan star, won the 100 meters in 10.4s. and the 200 meters in 21.3s. Leo Lermond, of the Boston A. A., captured the 1500 meters run in 4m. 48. and Richard Rockaway of Ohio State flashed to victory in the 110-meter hurdles in 15s. and the 200-meter hurdles in 24.4s. An American relay team ran 7500 meters in 3m. 30.8s. to win that event, and Fred Sturdy of Yale cleared 12ft. 5½in. to take the pole vault.

Dr. Otto H. Peltzer, German middle distance star, won the 800-meter run in 1m. 56.4s.

TOURIST ROAD TROPHY WON BY CARRACIOLA

BELFAST, N. Ire. (AP)—Rudolph Carraciola, a German entry, averaged 72.82 miles an hour Saturday to win the royal automobile tourist road race. An Italian named Gampari finished second, and Frazer Nash, of England, took third.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	73	50	.593
Nashville	72	52	.581
New Orleans	67	53	.558
Atlanta	68	59	.535
Memphis	67	58	.536
Mobile	49	72	.405
Little Rock	50	74	.403
Chattanooga	47	75	.385

RESULTS AUG. 17

Atlanta 5, Mobile 3.
Memphis 5, Chattanooga 1.
Nashville 11, Little Rock 3.
New Orleans 6, Birmingham 4.

RESULTS AUG. 18

Nashville 10, Mobile 5.
Birmingham 7, New Orleans 6.
Atlanta 9, Little Rock 4.
Memphis 3, Chattanooga 0.

OCEAN RACE WON BY WEST

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—The Portland Yacht Club's ocean race of nearly 100 miles, concluded Sunday, was won by Vernon F. West, the club commodore, with his skysail schooner rigged yacht Sayonara III. He came in two hours ahead of Charles D. Alexander's schooner Menikoe V, sailed by John G. Alden, the yacht designer. The yawl West Wind was the first to cross the line in class B boats, 22 minutes ahead of the Malay.

CAMP WIGWAM WINS TITLE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The rifle team of Camp Wigwam at Harrison, Me., is winner of the boys' rifle camp championship of the United States. Announcement by the National Rifle Association here credited the Camp Wigwam team with a high score of 496 out of a possible 500 in a field of 78.

LIPTON CUP VICTOR STILL UNDECIDED

Fantome Leads Pending Protest—Orn Wins Eagle Class

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Winner of the Lipton cup for "R" class yachts, the most popular type of racing sloop on Lake Michigan, remains undecided pending the verdict of a protest against Fantome, owned by W. S. Faurot. This boat finished the three-day series with a total of 20 points which may give it the cup. William Glaver and B. A. Massee, owners of Jonnie, filed a protest against Fantome after Friday's race. The race committee has not announced a decision. Jonnie compiled 18 points, Ariel 17, Calypso 14, Mitzi 10, Varyia and Nancy 8 each and Guerrilla 5.

Jonnie, which finished third on Friday, won Saturday's race by 11 seconds from Fantome, which was second on Friday. Mitzi, owned by F. P. Merkle, was third; Ariel, owned by M. D. Vail and Edward Sheridan, who brought it in a winner on Friday, was fourth; Varyia, the newest boat in the fleet, owned by ex-Commodore Samuel Dauchy, was fifth; Nancy, former champion, owned by E. M. Railton and H. H. Kimball, was sixth; Calypso, owned by Dr. H. E. Potter, which won the first day's race, was seventh, and Guerrilla, owned by Davis Kales and John Harris, was eighth.

Less than seven minutes separated the first boat from the last one on the finish line. Jonnie sailed the quadrangular 12-mile course in 2h. 2m. 43s. The course was off Belmont Harbor and all the boats were from the Chicago Yacht Club.

The Eagle class series ended Sunday with Orn, owned by Dr. G. G. Davis, declared victor in the sail-off of the tie with Altair, owned by Dr. R. A. Metz. Orn took the lead on the second leg and finished in 2h. 44m. 16s., nearly two minutes ahead of Altair. They tied at the end of the three day series with 9 points each, Orn winning the final regular race in 2h. 13m. 13s., more than two minutes ahead of Altair. Falcon, owned by R. A. Haynie, was third in the race and on total points, while Vista, owned by R. M. Potter, was last.

J. R. CAPABLANCA AND SPIELMANN ARE TIED

CARLSBAD, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Of the 11 games in the international chess masters' tournament, the fifteenth round of which was contested Sunday, eight were wins, two drawn and one adjourned. Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba and Rudolph Spielmann of Austria with 11 points each to their credit, still lead the field. Frank J. Marshall, the United States champion, lost to Capablanca.

Four adjourned games were played off in the international chess masters' tournament Saturday. Two were finished by Spielmann of Austria, who lost one to Rubinstein of Poland. His game with Yates of England resulted in a draw. Dr. Vidmar of Jugoslavia defeated Miss Vera Menchik of Russia, thereby moving into third place. Edgar Colle, Belgium, drew with Becker, Austria.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	31	19	.620
Los Angeles	30	19	.612
Hollywood	29	20	.592
Mission	28	21	.571
Portland	25	22	.532
Oakland	24	26	.480
Sacramento	19	29	.396
Seattle	9	39	.188

RESULTS AUG 17

Los Angeles 7, Mission 4.
San Francisco 5, Hollywood 1.
Sacramento 3, Oakland 2.
Portland 6, Seattle 3.

RESULTS AUG. 18

Los Angeles 14, Mission 4.
Los Angeles 4, Mission 4 (5 innings.)
San Francisco 9, Hollywood 3.
Hollywood 8, San Francisco 5.
Oakland 6, Sacramento 3.
Oakland 1, Sacramento 0.
Portland at Seattle (rain).

NAVY SECRETARY PILOTS WINNER

NEWPORT, R. I.—Vanitie, owned by Gerard B. Lambert and piloted by Secretary of the United States Navy, Charles F. Adams, won the King of England's Cup here Saturday afternoon by a margin of 16 seconds over George M. Pynchon's double-ended class M sloop Istalena.

HENDRY WINS OPEN TITLE

MINNEAPOLIS, (AP)—Jock Hendry, professional of the Town and Country Club of St. Paul, won the Minnesota open golf title by defeating Harrison R. Johnston, St. Paul amateur and open champion for two years, in an 18-hole playoff Saturday. Hendry scored a 74 and Johnston 76.

WINS NORTHWESTERN TITLE

MINNEAPOLIS—J. J. Armstrong of St. Paul won the singles championship of the Northwestern clay courts tennis tournament by defeating the titleholder, L. Johnson of Minneapolis, 8—6, 7—5, 6—3, here Saturday.

MISS PALFREY WINS SINGLES

Features in Eastern Grass Court Tennis Play With Tilden and Hunter

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y.—William T. Tilden 2nd made a clean sweep of the Eastern grass-court tennis championships for men over the week-end, on the courts of the Westchester Country Club, when he won the singles title, on Saturday, from Francis T. Hunter in straight sets, devoting the latter part of the match to an exhibition of fancy stroking while prolonging the play through his indifference to taking games off the service of his doubles partner. The score was 6—2, 6—2, 10—8, and Tilden did not lose one of his service games during the entire match. Then he combined with his opponent to win the doubles final Sunday over R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin, also in straight sets, 6—3, 8—6, 6—4, and again was invincible as far as service was concerned, while Hunter also managed to come through scatheless, though several times it was only the brilliant play of Tilden that prevented the loss of a game.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, United States girls' champion, conclusively proved that she will have to be reckoned among the leading candidates for National ranking honors by defeating Miss Mary R. Greef of Kansas City, who was thought so highly of as to be ranked No. 6 in the seeding of the United States women's championship, 6—1, 6—3, in a match that lasted 34 minutes, and in which the champion took every one of her service games, in spite of the hardest sort of tries by Miss Greef to break through, when only one point was needed to do it. But the little Boston pupil of Mrs. George W. Wightman merely kept her steady play well under control and took the needed points. Only in her service, on which she scored several aces, did the Missouri Valley girl, who is just over the junior limit, succeed in holding her own with the Bostonian.

Coast Pair Win

Miss Edith A. Cross and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, the San Francisco pair, just managed to emerge victors in the women's doubles over another young pair, Miss Clara Louise Zinke and Miss Virignia B. Rice, another member of the Boston group who owe so much of their skill to the donor of the Wightman Cup. The score was 6—2, 3—6, 11—9, and no less than four times the losers were at match point in the deciding set. But the steadiness of Mrs. Harper, whose left-handed play proved decisive in the tight places, finally slowed up the play, and the greater experience of the Pacific coast team prevailed.

Before the singles final on Saturday, the semifinal round of the men's doubles was played, with Tilden and Hunter completing their match with Frederic Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall, which was stopped by darkness on Friday, while Bell and Mangin defeated Kenneth B. Appel and W. Bradshaw Harrison on the other side of the draw. The score of this match was 6—0, 9—7, 7—5, and was a service duel after the first set.

Tilden Exerts Self

The score of the match between Tilden and Hunter and Mercur and Hall was at 4—6, 6—2, 9—7, in favor of the former when the adjournment was taken, Friday, and they resumed at that point. Brilliant tennis resulted, and the former national champions were compelled to drop the fourth set. But this ended the struggle, as Tilden simply exerted his best skill, and going after everything in sight, took the final set with ease, for the match, 4—6, 6—2, 9—7, 6—8, 6—2.

The performance of Tilden all through the week, and to only a slightly smaller degree, those of Hunter and Miss Palfrey, were so far above those of their opponents, that the general view of the crowd was emphatic that they should be regarded as leading favorites for the high places in every tourney they enter. Tilden and Miss Mary K. Browne were especially emphatic on the performance of Miss Palfrey, and declare that she will be a tower of strength in international play, even expressing surprise that she had not been selected for the second doubles team with Mrs. Wightman at Forest Hills last week. The summary:

EASTERN GRASS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—MEN'S SINGLES

Final

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, 6—2, 6—2, 10—8.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Miss Mary R. Greef, Kansas City, 6—1, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final

Miss Edith A. Cross and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, San Francisco, defeated Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Miss Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, 6—2, 3—6, 11—9.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal

W. T. Tilden 2d, and Francis T. Hunter defeated J. Gilbert Hall and Frederic Mercur, 4—6, 6—2, 9—7, 6—8, 6—2.

R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin defeated Kenneth B. Appel and W. Bradshaw Harrison, 6—0, 9—7, 7—5.

Final

W. T. Tilden 2d, and F. T. Hunter defeated R. B. Bell and G. S. Mangin, 6—3, 8—6, 6—4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	79	48	.622
Toronto	73	58	.557
Baltimore	67	59	.532
Reading	64	61	.512
Buffalo	66	65	.504
Montreal	63	66	.488
Newark	59	67	.468
Jersey City	40	87	.315

RESULTS AUG. 17

Jersey City 5, Montreal 4 (10 innings).
Montreal 4, Jersey City 0.
Toronto 9, Newark 6 (12 innings).
Buffalo 6, Reading 2.
Rochester 11, Baltimore 1.

RESULTS AUG. 18

Newark 3, Montreal 2.
Newark 9, Montreal 3.
Jersey City 7, Buffalo 6.
Toronto 7, Baltimore 6.
Baltimore 3, Toronto 2.
Rochester 9, Reading 2.

CARDINALS SIGN IRSEL WILSON

SHAWNEE, Okla. (AP)—Irsel Wilson, 19-year-old outfielder, a nephew of James Thorpe, famous Indian athlete, has been signed by the St. Louis National League Baseball Club. Wilson, a graduate last spring of Chilocco Indian School, has been playing this summer with a Holdenville Indian team. He will report next spring.

BUFFALO WINS AT POLO

TORONTO, Ont. (Canadian Press)—The polo series played here this week by Buffalo, Montreal, Winnipeg and Toronto clubs was annexed Saturday by Buffalo when the United States team defeated the local club in one of the concluding games of the tournament by 10 to 9.

NEW BEDFORD TRIUMPHS

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford outscored the Brooklyn Wanderers, 5 to 3, in an American Soccer League game at Battery Park, here Saturday. The home team led by 2 to 1 at half time. Some 2500 attended the game.

Eight Teams Enter 12-Goal Tourney

Includes Midwick Four That Won Intercircuit Polo Title by 10 to 9

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAKE FOREST, Ill.—Five of the six teams which competed in the United States intercircuit tournament of the United States Polo Association are entered, with three others in the 12-goal tournament at the Onwentsia Country Club here, including the championship winner, Midwick Country Club of Los Angeles, Calif.

The draw for the 12-goal tourney this week is as follows: Oakbrook vs. Fort Benning, Ga.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vs. Detroit, Mich.; Fort Hoyle, Md., vs. Oakbrook Maroons; Midwick C. C. vs. Onwentsia C. C.

Midwick faces a more difficult task this week, as it came through to the title by playing only two games, having drawn a bye in one round. In the final it scored a "last-second" victory over the strong Oakbrook Polo Club quartet, 10 to 9, with the assistance of a four-goal handicap.

Scores Winning Goal

N. S. McCarthy, Midwick No. 2 man and high scorer, scored the winning goal when only seconds remained to play in the eighth chukker. Three goals were scored during the period, the victors taking the lead, 9 to 8, and Oakbrook tying the score again with a shot by Arthur Meckel, No. 1, for the locals.

From the start the contest kept a large crowd agitated. By the third chukker Oakbrook had overcome the lead it gave Midwick by handicap and the score was tied, 4 to 4. Early in the first chukker McCarthy's pony kicked a goal for the locals and Capt. Paul Butler, No. 2 player, took a hand in the second period by scoring twice. Captain Butler lifted another in the third session to tie the score.

Midwick earned its first goal in the fourth chukker when C. B. Wrightsman, captain, No. 1 man of the Californians, followed through on an easy rolling shot. Both scored in the fifth, Midwick holding its lead, 6to 5. McCarthy scored first and T. L. Crites, back for the locals, replied with two spectacular long shots that sent the ball through the posts.

Oakbrook Took Lead

In the sixth Oakbrook took the lead for the first time with goals by C. C. Crawford and Captain Butler. The latter charged down on a ball that had hit a goal post and lay motionless in front of the goal. He knocked it through and the chukner ended.

Crites of Oakbrook was unhorsed back of the goal in the seventh chukker and he was replaced after a delay by Col. N. E. Margetts. The locals then increased their lead when they took the ball down the field in a well-played rush and passed to Butler, who thereby scored his fifth goal. Their advantage was brief, however, as McCarthy rushed down the field twice to score before the period was up. The eighth opened with the score 8-all. The summary:

MIDWICK	OAKBROOK
No. 1—C. B. Wrightsman (capt.)	Arthur Meckel
No. 2—N.S.McCarthy..Paul Butler (capt.)	
No. 3—Howland Paddock...C.C.Crawford	
Back—Dr. H. H. Wilson	

T. L. Crites, Col. N. E. Margetts

Score—Midwick 10, Oakbrook 9. Goals—McCarthy 4, Wrightsman 2, handicap 4 for Midwick; Butler 5, Meckel, Crawford, Crites and McCarthy's pony for Oakbrook. Umpire—Capt. W. J. White, Chagrin Valley H. C., Cleveland. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

CANADIAN SHOOT WON BY OUTSIDER

J. B. Austman Victor Over 149 Other Expert Marksmen

OTTAWA (Canadian Press)—Coming out of the West to take part in a shooting contest for the first time since the war, J. B. Austman, private in the Regina Rifles, Saturday defeated 149 other expert marksmen in one of the greatest rifle contests ever staged at the Dominion Rifle Association meet here.

Considered an "outsider," Austman defeated Maj. C. R. Crowe, Guelph, who took second place; Lieut. Desmond Burke, Ottawa; Capt. G. M. Galbraith, Hamilton; Lieutenant Boa, Montreal and Rifleman Shawn, Ottawa, all of whom tied for third place, in a struggle packed with thrills.

Austman's detailed score shows that on the last range he scored eight consecutive bull's-eyes, one four, a five and another four. Then he finished out the string with straight bull's-eyes. His total was 73, which brought his grand aggregate to 247 for the entire match.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	82	59	.678
St. Paul	71	50	.587
Minneapolis	70	51	.579
Louisville	58	63	.471
Indianapolis	57	64	.471
Columbus	54	68	.443
Milwaukee	49	73	.402
Toledo	44	75	.370

RESULTS AUG. 17

Columbus 3, St. Paul 2.
Toledo 21, Minneapolis 5.
Indianapolis 8, Kansas City 7.
Milwaukee 13, Louisville 7.

RESULTS AUG. 18

Louisville 7, Milwaukee 5.
Louisville 9, Milwaukee 2.
Toledo 9, Minneapolis 6.
Toledo 4, Minneapolis 3.
Columbus 10, St. Paul 3.
Columbus 7, St. Paul 3.
Kansasa City 6, Indianapolis 3.

CANADIAN AMATEUR GOLF

JASPER PARK, Alta. (AP)—More than 100 golfers from Canada and the United States were entered in the Canadian amateur championship starting Monday. C. Ross Somerville of London, Ont., is the defending champion. The qualifying round was at 36 holes, with match play awaiting the survivors. At the same time teams from each of the provinces except the Maritimes were to decide the interprovincial team championship.

South African Cricket Captain Wins Toss but England Bats First

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—South Africa's cricket captain, H. G. Deane, adopted the bold policy of making England bat first after he had won the toss in the last test match of the present series, but it is too early yet to say whether the experiment was justified or not, for rain and bad light limited play at the Kensington Oval Ground here to 155 minutes on the opening day of the match Saturday, and in that time the home side put together 166 runs for four wickets on a pitch rendered treacherous after Friday's heavy rain.

As the ball needed watching carefully, the batting was mostly of a tentative order and only one man, Herbert Sutcliffe, exceeded half a century. He was undefeated when stumps were drawn with 84 to his credit.

J. B. Hobbs, veteran master-batsman, who appears again today at the head of first-class batting averages, was caught for 10. W. R. Hammond, regarded as his successor, was stumped for 17. F. E. Woolley, tall left-handed Kentish batsman, recalled into England's team this season after a long exclusion that followed his appearance in more than 50 "test" matches, was out through hitting his own wicket at 46, and R. E. S. Wyatt, Warwickshire amateur, was caught for six. M. W. Leyland, not out with a fellow Yorkshireman, Sutcliffe, at the close had not scored when play ceased.

Victory in the present series of test matches went to the Englishmen when they won the fourth game at Manchester, but the stout-hearted South Africans have such a reputation for playing keen, fighting cricket under all circumstances that their final appearance against the motherland this summer drew a big crowd of 25,000 spectators Saturday.

RED SOX GET GREAT PITCHING

Only One Pitcher in Last 12 Needs Relief—Two Three-Hit Games for MacFayden

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	82	33	.712
New York	67	44	.604
Cleveland	60	53	.531
St. Louis	59	56	.522
Detroit	54	60	.474
Washington	48	63	.432
Chicago	45	70	.391
Boston	38	74	.339

RESULTS AUG. 17

Boston 1, St. Louis 0.
Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 1.
New York 7, Detroit 2.
Washington 5, Chicago 2.

RESULTS AUG. 18

Boston 5, Detroit 4 (11 innings).
Chicago 3, New York 2.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 8, Washington 1.

Down in last place in the American League, the Boston Red Sox are amazing baseball followers with the best pitching in the circuit during the last two weeks. This is said in all due respect to the brilliant box work of the league-leading Philadelphia Athletics, who cannot match the pitching of the Red Sox, run for run and hit for hit, during the last 12 games.

With the struggle for the league pennant so one-sided an affair for the Athletics, who are leading by a margin of 13 games, the pitching of the Red Sox stands out in the league records like a beacon in a fog. It takes extremely impressive work for a last-place team with 38 victories and 74 defeats to attract the attention of fans away from the first-division struggle, but impressive work is what the Red Sox pitchers are doing, and fans gladly turn from figuring up the Yankees' small mathematical chance of winning the title to recording the feats of Boston pitchers and giving a wholehearted cheer for Manager William F. Carrigan's eighth-place warriors.

Eight Pitchers in Eight Games!

In the last 12 games, Boston has been forced to put in a relief pitcher only once. In the last eight straight games, one pitcher in each has been the extent of Manager Carrigan's insertions. His former custom of searching around for someone to put in to aid a faltering pitcher has become a novelty, and now he expects that every one of his pitchers will go through nine innings without wavering.

Ruffing, MacFayden, Morris, Gaston, Russell, Ruffing, MacFayden, and Morris, in the order named, have gone through each game without requiring relief. MacFayden has pitched two three-hit, shutout games in succession. The Red Sox have scored three shutouts in the last 12 games. One two-hit affair, two three-hit games, three six-hit, one seven-hit, one eight-hit and one nine-hit game have gone on record during that period. Only twice have opponents forced their hits into double figures in those 12 contests.

For the sake of comparison, Philadelphia pitchers have allowed 119 hits and 55 runs to opposing batters in their last 12 games. Boston pitchers, over a similar period of time, have allowed 89 hits and 32 runs! What a remarkable advantage for a last-place team to have over a club that is 13 games ahead of its nearest rival in second place! The Red Sox have won eight of the 12 and Philadelphia has won seven.

Holding out one of the best opportunities they have afforded this season to the New York Yankees for gaining ground on them, the Philadelphia Athletics, this month, have won 10, lost 7, and tied 1. But the Yankees, probably thinking that the Athletics were not inclined to show anything that looked like a slump, failed to take advantage of the slower pace of the leaders and went even slower themselves to win 7 and lose 11.

Fans now see a great possibility that the Cleveland Indians may pass the Yankees in the race that appears developing for second place. The Indians deserve something for beating the Yankees eight times in their last 12 meetings with the champions. Cleveland has a record since July 1 of 29 victories and 19 defeats, but its pace has been much faster this month. The Indians' nine victories and six defeats for August has brought them three and a half games nearer the Yankees and matched the pace of the Athletics. And this in spite of the fact that 10 of these 15 games were played against Philadelphia and New York.

Ferrell Baffles Leading Clubs

Cleveland has the most effective pitcher in the league against Philadelphia. He is a recruit—Wesley C. Ferrell, brother of the new catcher of the St. Louis Browns, Richard B. Ferrell. Wesley has beaten the Athletics four times, once as a relief pitcher, and in his last three games against them has allowed 18 hits and 9 runs. On Saturday of last week he held the league leaders to four hits and one run, the least number of hits made in any one game by the Athletics this season. Ferrell has been nearly as successful against the Yankees, defeating them three times, twice in one series, but being knocked out of the box once, the game finally being won by Cleveland and credited to the relief pitcher, Miljus.

The great hitting of Ruth causes fans to concede him a good chance of bettering his record of 60 home runs in a season. With eight home runs in his last 11 games, he now totals 37, tying Klein of the Phillies for major-league honors. At his present pace Ruth could make 32 more home runs, or a total of 65 for the season. Can he keep it up?

Grove and Walberg both tried and failed to win their last games, so the race between them and Earnshaw for leading honors in games won in the American circuit remains unchanged, with Earnshaw leading with 19 victories, Grove next with 18, and Walberg third with 17. Six of the eight leading boxmen in the league are members of Connie Mack's great corps of pitchers.

K. E. Gledhill and Jay Cohn Triumph

Californians Win Junior and Boys' United States Tennis Titles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CULVER, Ind.—California made a clean sweep of the United States junior and boys' tennis championships in the tournament which closed at the Culver Military Academy Saturday.

Supplementing the victories of the two Pacific coast pairs in the doubles championship matches on Friday, Keith E. Gledhill of Santa Barbara won the junior singles championship Saturday. The boys' singles title went to Jay Cohn of Santa Monica.

Before a select gallery that included army and navy officers, Gledhill fought a strategic battle to defeat H. E. Vines Jr., in straight sets for the junior honors, by scores of 6—4, 6—1, 6—4. Vines's powerful drives and smashes were cleverly offset throughout the match by Gledhill's masterful control of the ball. Gledhill was at all times content to wait, playing craftily for an opening and then sending the ball to the unguarded spot in the court out of the reach of Vines. Vines alternated brilliant smashes for placements with errors on shots that would have been set-ups had he not been so anxious to put the ball away.

After running through the first two sets without being pressed at any time, Gledhill momentarily lost control in the third set. Vines, playing a bit steadier than before, ran into a 3-1 lead, and then had a 4-3 margin. Gledhill then played pat ball until he had tied the score, through Vines's errors, after which Keith ran out the last two games easily. Point score of the Gledhill-Vines match:

First Set

K. E. Gledhill..4 6 5 2 4 4 10 4 4 4—47—6
H. E. Vines Jr..0 4 7 4 0 1 12 6 6 2—38—4

Second Set

K. E. Gledhill.....5 6 4 1 4 4 4—28—6
H. E. Vines Jr.....3 4 2 4 2 1 2—18—1

Third Set

K. E. Gledhill..4 2 4 3 11 4 4 5 6 4—47—6
H. E. Vines Jr..6 4 1 5 9 1 6 3 4 0—39—4

Cohn won the boys' title with an easy victory over Bernard Friedman of Philadelphia. Friedman's unorthodox game, consisting simply of keeping the ball in play with little regard to form or to accuracy, did not bother the coast youngster at any time. Cohn was steady throughout the match, placing the ball in the corners and keeping the eastern lad continually on the run. Only two games went to deuce. The point score:

First Set

Jay Cohn .....4 4 1 7 6 1 4 4—21—6
Bernard Friedman..2 2 4 5 3 3 2 0—23—3

Second Set

Jay Cohn .....4 4 4 4 4 4—24—6
Bernard Friedman ..2 2 2 1 2 0—9—0

Gledhill

THE HOME FORUM

Revisiting the Sabine Farm

EXCEPT that they are too military for modern taste, Cæsar's Commentaries do well enough for boys and girls just learning to construe Latin, the language being strongly simple and the thought of just the plain elementary sort to be expected from a soldier and an emperor. Cicero has a much higher educational value than Cæsar, not only because his thought is more interesting but because he is a supreme exemplar of an art—that of forensic oratory—which in our time has almost ceased to be. Virgil tells a moving and noble story filled with great characters and majestic scenes, and he tells it with a noble simplicity easily within the comprehension of immature readers. Even Lucretius, greatest of all Latin poets and demanding of those who would fully understand him both the widest culture and the deepest thought, has much to offer on his lower ranges to the undergraduate reader. Only when we come to consider Horace do we feel that the Latin curriculum of our schools and colleges has gone utterly astray, for no one who has associated even a little while with this disillusioned worldling can fail to see that he is no fit companion for youngsters. On one occasion, it is true, he said that he sang "for youths and maidens," but on one occasion only. Almost everything that is most delightful and most characteristic in Horace marks him as the poet of maturity. No mere narrator of pleasing tales is he, like Ovid, and no genial gossip like the younger Pliny—no dry and inveterate moralist, either, such as Seneca—but a man as subtle as Meredith, as mordant as Voltaire, as ironical as Swift. To understand Horatius Flaccus one must bring a larger equipment than the experience of twenty years and a vague notion of the subjunctive mood. Probably the best excuse that can be made for the common practice of reading him in college years is that, unless this were done, too many potential lovers of his would miss him altogether.

Our only chance of knowing Horace thoroughly and intelligently comes to us long after college years are over, when we have learned to appreciate amenity and humor at their true worth, learned to savor the whimsical in character and to allow for the varieties of human experience. Those traits of manner and mood in which Horace's wisdom is most apparent—his lack of dogmatism, his moderation, his all but universal sympathy—are precisely the traits with which unformed youth has the least patience. Our time for reading Horace comes when our Latin has grown so rusty that it threatens to crumble entirely away, when we stare at a supine in bewilderment as though we had never seen such a thing before, when we can no longer tell the difference between a Sapphic and a Greater Asclepiad. Ah, but how these things come back as we turn the old thumbed pages! Not only the Sapphic stanza—that most lovely of verse forms—returns to us but other constructions more recondite; grammatical forms of which we have forgotten the names are suddenly clear as they were to the Romans who spoke them, and after a few days of effort we find ourselves actually reading the Odes and Epistles. This is an experience that justifies all our old unhappy struggles with grammars and lexicons, and those who never have it are like the laborer who goes away at the end of a hard day's work without claiming his wages. Going back to Horace in one's maturity makes it seem worth while to have grown up. In an age when almost all writing is addressed to the immature, we find in him a companion of our own years,—one who has seen all that we have seen and has thought about it all quite as deeply, one who has faced nearly all the doubts we know and has worked out a characteristically modest and tentative conclusion.

The very young reader is almost certain to be impatient of the delicacies of expression, and this is another reason why he cannot fairly judge a poet who is the most conspicuous example on record of the possible triumphs of mere style. By the time we attain maturity we should have learned, and a few of us do learn, that style is by no means the external and additional adornment of thought that young or superficial persons take it to be, but an inextricable part and parcel, rather, of what is said. It is true, of course, that if we take away from Horace his consummate faculty of expression we have very little left worth attending to, but precisely the same thing may be said of every other poet who has ever wielded pen or quill or stilus, for the poetical gift consists precisely in a consummate faculty of expression. Going back to Horace in our mature years, we see how empty and idle a criticism of him it is to assert, as some have done, that he has little to say, and we are more than content with his enormous power of saying. His thought, to be sure, is almost entirely borrowed—as Virgil's was, and Milton's, and Shakespeare's. The important thing is that by the force of his style alone he was able to impose his thought, drawn largely from Epicurean sources, upon two thousand years of European history, coloring and shaping the inmost thoughts of multitudes who have never heard his name. For twenty centuries he has been the companion and in some degree the guide of innumerable cultivated persons, training them to something like his own fineness of perception and delicacy of phrase, teaching them his own restraint and moderation, inculcating his peculiar compound of earnestness and humor. Thus it is quite impossible to understand the eighteenth century, either in England or in France, if Horace is left out of the reckoning. From what source did Voltaire derive his irony or Collins his impeccable sense of form? Where did Thomas Gray learn the secret of his patient inlay work and Chenier that of his verbal intaglios? At the feet of what master did all northern Europe learn its coolness and poise and devotion to the Golden Mean? These things were in great part brought down across the ages from the Sabine Farm not far from Tivoli, where a patient little man sat long ago polishing his periods.

When we read the Odes of Horace in college we were unable to get beyond the fact that the man who wrote them was an ancient, and the most we could be brought to say for him was that in consideration of this disadvantage he had done fairly well. Now that we have grown up to him, however, we can see that in almost every good and important sense he is as modern as we are. One can say more than that: his work and influence are among the ingredients of modernity and he has helped not a little to make us what we are. In reading Seneca's Epistles to Lucilius we are obliged to say: "This fellow bears on too hard"; admiring the purple passages of Cicero we sometimes wish that they were slightly less rhetorical; soaring high and sinking deep with Lucretius we often sigh for some glint of humor, some release from the gigantic grip of his earnestness; but Horace never suggests either excess or deficiency, for he is perhaps the best product of his own motto ne quie nimis—"nothing too much." In his thought and feeling and expression the quality that most enduringly delights us is that of exact adequacy. A romantic age such as ours can scarcely do justice to this centrally classic trait, and youth almost inevitably regards it as a mark of mediocrity, but the lovers of Horace do not accept either the opinion of youth or that of romanticism as the final word in wisdom.

Most of the ancients impress us as somehow radically different from ourselves. It may be only because of the illusion of distance, but we approach them with a certain awe, with no expectation of receiving confidences, and as though it were necessary for us to go the whole way. But Horace comes to meet us. He has nearly all the qualities that we expect in a good companion—modesty, simplicity, humor, good sense, tolerance and sober wisdom. He won the friendship of one of the shyest of his contemporaries—the poet Virgil, and he lived on terms of intimacy with even the superb Mæcenas. Far more truly than Terence, to whom we owe the remark, he might have said that nothing human was alien to him. Such width of sympathy, such flexibility of temper and charm of manner have made him the personal friend of many thousands in every succeeding age; and no age since his time has been more fitted to receive him or has needed his particular example and doctrine more than our own. Horace has our delight in probing the intricacies and inconsistencies of character; he has our disljke for preaching and dogmatism; his feeling for nature and preference for country contentments is very like that which we have recently attained. What is more important, he has gone beyond us in several respects, and particularly in his emphasis upon moderation and leisure. Our best friends should always know more than we, and Horace does not fall us here.

Great friendships are never earned or deserved, yet they do not come unless we put ourselves in their way, and the condition set for friendship with Horace is learning to read him in his own tongue. Translations, even the best, simply will not do, and neither will the bare ability to spell out his surface meaning. Almost all that is excellent in him lies in refinements of expression which are possible only to a highly inflected language with a perfectly free order of words. To understand Horace we must make ourselves sensitive to literary effects for which no modern language can provide exact parallels. The way is long and arduous that leads to the Sabine Farm, but every inch of it is pleasant traveling and the goal is worth the effort.

I. P. S. E.

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Vacation Days

(Connemara)

I hear the thunder of the waves
On Aran's cliffs; again I see
The turquoise plain that rolls and lifts
Against the sands of Innishnee.

The snipe are crying in the bog
Where the Maam valley rises slow
From Pin to Pin; how much to me
Are all these things! For as I go

My ways among the ways of men
I hold in lighted memory now
The song of winds, and the soft touch
Of misty rain upon my brow!

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

Hamnet Shakespeare's Cakes

"But how didst leave thy other grandam, good Mistress Hathaway, and how be the rest?"

"Why, well, passing well. Judith would have come with me this day, but my grandmother is e'en showing her how to make a gooseberry tart—she will make it with lattice-work, like the meat-pies at Christmas—and Susanna stayeth to help her."

"And thy mother?"

"My mother sitteth in the arbour and singeth at her stitchery. 'Tis very pleasant there."

"Paint me a picture o' it all." . . .

"Shall I so? Then first—but thou know'st the place as well as I, 'tis only to keep me talking—there is the little path that leadeth through the garden, past the well, where the water is the coldest o' any in Warwickshire, I trow, and oh, Gran, the garden is pranked fair with growing flowers—roses and the maiden's-blush and woodbine, columbine, the crown imperial, lad's-love, and lilies o' all kind, and rosemary—here's some for thee; 'tis for remembrance, so keep it close. Then cometh the apple orchard, all filled with knolls and hollows, and it goeth up the hill a little ways; then next is the cottage garden, where the melons are ripening and the apricots along the sunny wall are almost ready for picking. And beyond that is the other orchard—oh, thou know'st how the tiny path goeth like a bit o' yellow inkle between the box-hedges and amongst the long grasses. There are many goodly herbs on all sides: rosemary again and celandine—how blue it is! 'tis like the sky, methinks, at midday—and fennel and mint, and herb o' grace. There's a bank o' thyme, too, and dew-berries, Gran, the dew-berries so monstrous big—they be better there than anywhere."

"Methinks there are as fine dew-berries to be found here in Stratford and out Wilmcote way; but I know how it is with thee, there's no place so brave as Shottery garden."

Hamnet laughed exultantly.

"And my Grandmother Hathaway chideth me for thinking the Henley Street garden the best. She is ever plaguing me to say which one I hold the liefest, and when I put her off and say 'I cannot tell,' she frowneth and saith that is no answer; but she is only in jest, for she laughs the next minute."

"And which dost thou love best?"

"Nay, thou'rt like my Grandam Hathaway, and—I cannot tell—I love them both."

"But where wouldst rather be—here in Stratford, or over in Shottery?"

"Now Gran, sweet Gran—'twas only last night my other grandmother asked that very question, only she said she knew—she's wiser than thou art." . . .

"But what saidst thou?"

"'Give thee good thanks, sweet Mistress Hathaway.'"

"Nay, I meant not that. How didst thou answer her question?"

"I told her I loved her cakes."

"Mistress Hathaway was ever skilled for her cookery; but stir thyself, and there on the dresser thou'lt find what thou wilt find. 'Tis beneath that napkin there."

Hamnet came back to his place a moment later bearing a bowl filled with pepper-gingerbread cut out in fantastic shapes. Silver sat up on his haunches, a sudden interest dawning in his melancholy eyes . . . he licked his chops with a quivering, expectant tongue, and the next instant his jaws closed over a toothsome morsel.

"'Tis good, isn't it, Silver?" Hamnet mumbled, with his own mouth full. He deposited the dish on the floor and sat down again by his grandmother's knee, reaching up the prettiest device to her. . . .

"'Tis an 'H'," the boy said, following the lines with his fingers, "and this other is an 'S.' And what may they stand for, good Grandam—Hamnet Shakespeare?" . . .

"They signify 'Sweet Heart.' Here, give it me, and now take it from my hands, and, an thou wilt have the letters come in their rightful order, let the reading be 'Her Sweet-heart!' How doth it taste? Is it as good as the seed-cake? I do remember what excellent seed-cakes thy Grandam Hathaway maketh. And were they brown and crisp?"

"When I did eat them methought they were the best cakes that e'er I tasted," Hamnet declared in muffled tone; and then he added, as her face fell, "and, now, methinks these are the best."—From "Will Shakespeare's Little Lad," by IMOGEN CLARK.

Ballad of Forest Flowers

I know a place I can take you to—
A marshy spot where the gentian grows;
And, here and there, is a fleck of blue
O'er the somber bog as the buds unclose.
And, too, I know where the wild rose
Has wound itself into fragrant bowers
Where there is peace and a calm repose.
This is the time of the Forest flowers.

There is asphodel of the sun's own hue;
And, where the river no longer flows,
In its ancient bed is the frail sun-dew.
In sweet profusion the orchis shows.
The creeping dodder, unwearied, throws
Around her tendrils to test their powers.
Up sturdy heather she twines and glows.
This is the time of the Forest flowers.

Unnumbered blossoms are here for you,
Unnumbered treasures the wood bestows
On those who seek as they wander through
The way which, surely, the fairies chose.
The toadstool cluster may be, for those,
A ring enchanted of elfin towers;
They share the secret that Summer knows.
This is the time of the Forest flowers.

ENVOY

Forgotten now are the winter snows,
The wild March winds and the April showers;
Only a gentle zephyr blows.
This is the time of the Forest flowers.

LETITIA D. FOX.

With Permission of the Artist

Brooklyn Bridge. From a Water Color by Yoshida Sekido.

WHEN a man is a poet, like Joyce Kilmer, he can find material for a poem in the grimy midnight train as it crawls out of the shed at Jersey City and goes snorting and puffing through the darkness. Hence "The Twelve-Forty-Five Train."

When a man is a journalist, with the clever imagination of Christopher Morley, the smoke-laden air of the midnight train furnishes him with witty little thought gems and he gives us that fantastic little skit, "The Owl Train."

When a man is an artist like Yoshida Sekido, he sees in the dark, cumbersome, prosaic structure of Brooklyn Bridge, not merely iron and concrete and stone, but a wonderful shape silhouetted against the sky—a great giant reaching out over the water and holding in his titanic clutch the gates of New York City and Brooklyn. He sees the busy little ferryboats bustling to and fro and lending active color to an otherwise somber scene. All of this he puts into his painting so that we, too, may see the beauty that an artist finds in commonplace things.

Mr. Sekido excels in composition, and a study of the way in which he has balanced his masses of dark and light will repay one who is a seeker after beauty.

If you are a lover of Whistler's paintings, you cannot fail to find a certain "Whistleresque" quality of poetical mystery in this picture of Brooklyn Bridge by Yoshida Sekido.

The Blue Snow Flower

In Switzerland next in impressiveness to the mountains, are the flowers. They are unforgettable, both in their wild profusion, and in their minute and exquisite beauty. A field of Alpine flowers is like nothing else we have ever seen. In its case, seeing alone is believing. The colors are beyond all description, wonderful. They have a purity, a delicacy, not found away from the mountain heights. It almost seems, as one writer has suggested, that the nearer "we come to the whiteness of driven snow and the blue of heaven, the richer are the flower colors." What pictures for those who have seen, do such flower names as Gentian, Primula, Anemone, Arnica, Alpine forget-me-nots and the little pansies call up! At one's feet the radiant flowers, and then as one lifts his eyes, the towering white summits of Matterhorn and Eiger and Wetterhorn.

The writer carries about with him two little pressed Soldanellas, the flower that often forms a blue border on the edge of the snows. It literally grows under the ice, melting a way for itself by its own internal heat. Its season is short and it must needs reach the light as soon as may be, and so not finding a way, it makes one—one of the world's tiny conquerors, so frail and delicate seeming, yet apparently so hardy and unafraid. One has occasionally wondered if the flower's rare loveliness is in any way the gift of the stern necessities of its dwelling.

The ancients, it is said, had four cordial flowers for cheering the human spirit. Their selection was rose, violet, alkanet and the blue flowering borage. The little Soldanella is one of my cordial flowers. A glance at the pressed specimens in my pocketbook can sometimes do great things for my courage. By winning that beauty on those snowy heights, they have also won the power to bid me to be of good cheer

El sentido espiritual contra los sentidos materiales

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

NADIE negará que los cinco sentidos corporales son las avenidas por las cuales los mortales reciben toda impresión material. Pero estos sentidos son variables y ¡qué frecuentemente nos engañan! ¿Quién no habrá observado como los railes, que en realidad corren paralelos, parecen a la vista física juntarse en cierto punto en la distancia?—de la misma manera que los sentidos materiales sin ayuda ajena no pueden percibir la rotación de la tierra. Éstas y muchas otras ilusiones parecidas motivan la pregunta—¿Son estos sentidos jamás absolutamente veraces?

Se relata en el Evangelio de San Juan que había en Jerusalén un estanque llamada Bethesda, que tenía cinco portales en los cuales estaban tendidos "multitud de enfermos, ciegos, cojos, secos, que estaban esperando el movimiento del agua. Porque un ángel", se creía, "descendía á cierto tiempo al estanque, y revolvía el agua." Tambien se créia que el primero que entraba al agua después de este acontecimiento "era sano de cualquier enfermedad que tuviese." Aparentemente sólo uno de toda esta multitud en expectacion fué curado por Cristo Jesús, que al pasar, leemos, preguntó al hombre enfermo, "¿Quieres ser sano?" Esto parece indicar que este hombre enfermo estaba dispuesto para ser libertado de la esclavitud de los sentidos, a los cuales la humanidad sufriente se dirige tantas veces por alivio en vez de dirigirse a la Mente divina, la fuente de agua viva, que Jesús reveló y demostró como suficiente para toda necesidad humana. De estos sentidos, Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe en "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (páginas 293, 294): "Los cinco sentidos físicos son las avenidas e instrumentos del error humano y corresponden al error." Estos sentidos indican la creencia general humana que vida, substancia e inteligencia son una unión de materia con Espíritu. Esto es panteísmo y lleva dentro de sí mismo la semilla de todo error.

La mente humana necesita ser revuelta hasta sus fundamentos por la Vida y el Amor, para que todo lo que sea impuro y erróneo pueda ser descubierto, traído a la superficie y eliminado. La Ciencia Cristiana reitera las palabras de Jesús, ¿"Quieres ser sano?" El paralítico mencionado en la narración del Evangelio contestó a esta pregunta quejándose de que no tenía a nadie que le llevase al estanque; pero la respuesta de Jesús señaló un requisito científico: "Levántate, toma tu lecho, y anda." En otras palabras la confianza en métodos y esfuerzos materiales—todos productos de los sentidos corporales—es un lecho de inútil inactividad; pero el elevarse a una regeneración de la conciencia por confiar en la Mente divina confiere el ánimo de andar en el Espíritu, y de esta manera encontrar salud y harmonía. La reprensión que la Ciencia Cristiana da a la queja mortal de la inhabilidad o falta de auxilio es (ibiden pág. 393): "La Mente es el dueño de los sentidos corporales y puede vencer enfermedad, pecado y muerte. Ejercita esta autoridad otorgada por Dios. Toma posesión de tu cuerpo y gobierna sus sensaciones y acciones. Elévate en la fuerza del Espíritu para resistir todo lo que no sea parecido al bien. Dios ha hecho al hombre capaz de eso y nada puede viciar la habilidad y el poder otorgados por Dios al hombre." El hecho que el paralítico fué curado sin cumplir con la creencia material popular, ayuda a explicar la significación de la misión de amor de Cristo Jesús para con la humanidad y el gran mensaje de la Biblia como dado en la Apocalipsis, "El que quiere, tome del agua de la vida de balde." No hay límites para el amor de Dios que está siempre al alcance de todo el mundo.

Para ganar la bendición plena de confianza en el poder sanador de la Mente divina, honradez de propósito es un requisito esencial y hará su obra perfecta lo mismo que la paciencia. No será fácil confrontar los sentidos corporales y enseguida probarlos falsos en toda afirmación, empezando de esta manera la destrucción de su tiranía. Pero ¡que pronto descubrimos que no hay satisfacción duradera en las sensaciones que experimentamos en placeres pecaminosos y los consiguientes dolores materiales! Los sentidos espirituales, de otro lado, son libres de dolor, llenos de alegría y duraderos; permanecen en el Amor divino y manifiestan Amor en actividad perpetua y harmoniosa. La comprensión de Dios y de Su paternidad universal puede ser lograda por la humanidad sólo mediante el sentido espiritual que eleva la conciencia humana y despierta aspiraciones sagradas. El pensamiento elevado de esta manera a unidad con Dios, la Mente divina, elimina las aparentes atracciones de los sentidos materiales—el pecado—y por consiguiente la creencia en enfermedad y muerte. Porque, como la Escritura Sagrada declara, "La paga del pecado es muerte: mas la dádiva de Dios es vida eterna en Cristo Jesús Señor nuestro."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a The Christian Science Publishing Society.

My Gypsy Girl

I am a Gypsy, too, at heart,
So come along, my Gypsy girl,
And we will seek from towns apart,
The places where the fern fronds curl;
And woods are dusk, though noon is high,
And green abysses wait our camp,
The canopy of starry sky
Our answer for a lighted lamp.

I know that somewhere in my past
A Gypsy forbear sends to me,
A message that my heart holds fast,
A haunting call across the sea,
So come along, dear Gypsy heart,
I love you for the songs you sing,
And for your sweet, unstudied part,
And for love's story that you bring.
Then let us go, dear Gypsy maid,
My heart leads on, O, keep apace.
For us the city's sounds are laid,
For us there waits our camping place.

EMILY PATTERSON SPEAR.

Spiritual Sense versus Material Sense

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NO ONE will deny that the five physical senses are the channels through which mortals receive every material impression. But these senses are variable, and how frequently they mislead us! Who has not noticed that railway lines, though actually running parallel to each other, appear to physical sight to meet at a point in the distance? Again, do the unaided material senses receive any intimation of the rotation of the earth? These and many other illusions raise the question, Are these senses ever absolutely truthful?

It is recorded in the Gospel of John that there was at Jerusalem a pool called Bethesda, having five porches, in which lay "a great multitude of impotent folk, of blind, halt, withered, waiting for the moving of the water. For an angel," it was believed, "went down at a certain season into the pool, and troubled the water." It was also believed that the first person who stepped therein after this event "was made whole of whatsoever disease he had." Apparently only one of all the waiting multitude was healed by Christ Jesus, who as he passed by, we read, asked the impotent man, "Wilt thou be made whole?" This would seem to indicate that he, the impotent man, was ready to be released from the bondage of the senses, to which suffering humanity so often looks for relief instead of to divine Mind, the fountain of "living waters," which Jesus revealed and demonstrated as sufficient for every human need. Of these senses Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 293, 294): "The five physical senses are the avenues and instruments of human error, and they correspond with error. These senses indicate the common human belief, that life, substance, and intelligence are a unison of matter with Spirit. This is pantheism, and carries within itself the seeds of all error."

The human mind needs to be stirred to its depths by Truth and Love, in order that all impure, erroneous beliefs, thus uncovered and brought to the surface, may be cleared away. Christian Science is again reiterating Jesus' words, "Wilt thou be made whole?" The impotent man in the gospel narrative answered this question by complaining that he had no one to put him into the pool; but Jesus' reply set forth a scientific requirement: "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk." In other words, reliance on material methods and efforts—all products of the physical senses—is a bed of useless inactivity; but rising into newness of consciousness, through reliance on divine Mind, gives the courage to walk in Spirit, and thereby find health and harmony. The rebuke which Christian Science gives to the mortal complaint of inability and lack of assistance is (*ibid.*, p. 393): "Mind is the master of the corporeal senses, and can conquer sickness, sin, and death. Exercise this God-given authority. Take possession of your body, and govern its feeling and action. Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man." The fact that the impotent one was healed without complying with the popular material belief, helps to explain the purport of Christ Jesus' tender mission to mankind, and the great message of the Bible as given in Revelation, "Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely." There is no limit to the love of God, which is ever available to all.

In order to gain the full blessing of reliance upon the healing power of divine Mind, honesty of purpose is essential; and it will, like patience, perform its perfect work. It may not be easy to face the physical senses and promptly prove their false in every statement, thus beginning the annihilation of their tyranny. But what lasting satisfaction is there in experimental beliefs, sinful pleasures, and consequent pains in matter? On the other hand, the spiritual senses are painless, joyful, and permanent; they abide in divine Love and manifest Love in perpetual, harmonious activity. The understanding of God and His universal fatherhood can come to humanity only through spiritual sense, which uplifts human consciousness and awakens holy desires. Thought thus lifted into unity with God, divine Mind, rules out the seeming attractions of material sense—sin—and, consequently, the belief in sickness and death. As the Scriptures declare, "The wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Visionary Apple Trees

Undoubtedly the apple trees seem more beautiful to us than all other blossoming trees, in all lands we have visited, just because it is so common, so universal—I mean in this west country—so familiar a sight to everyone from infancy, on which account it has more associations of a tender and beautiful kind than the others. For however beautiful it may be intrinsically, the greatest share of the charm is due to the memories that have come to be part of and one with it—the forgotten memories they may be called. For they mostly refer to a far period in our lives, to our early years, to days and events that were happy . . . which gather to the eyes at the sight of happy autumn fields and of all lovely sights familiar from of old.

Today, however, looking at the apple blooms, I find the most beautifying associations and memories not in a far-off past, but in visionary apple trees seen no longer than last autumn!

And this is how it comes about. In this red and green country of Devon I am apt to meet with adventures quite unlike those experienced in other countries. . . . I was on my bicycle among those deep lanes, with the unkept hedges and the great hedgerow elms shutting out a view of the country, searching once more for the village of Clyst Hyden. And as on the former occasion, years ago it seemed, I would not inquire my way of anyone. I had found it then for myself and was determined to do so again, although I had set out with the vaguest idea as to the right direction.

But hours went by and I could not find it, and now it was growing late. Through a gap in the hedge I saw the great red globe of the sun quite near the horizon, and immediately after seeing it I was in a narrow road with a green border, which stretched away straight before me further than I could see. Then the thatched cottages of a village came into sight; all were on one side of the road, and the setting sun flaming through the trees and kindled road and trees and cottages to a shining golden flame.

"This is it!" I cried. "This is my lost village found again, and it is well I found it so late in the day, for now it looks less like even the loveliest old village in Devon than one in fairyland, or in Beulah."

When I came near it that sunset splendour did not pass off and it was indeed like no earthly village; then people came out from the houses to gaze at me, and they too were like people glorified with the sunset light and their faces shone as they advanced hurriedly to meet me, pointing with their hands and talking and laughing excitedly as if my arrival among them had been an event of great importance. In a moment they surrounded and crowded round me, and sitting still among them looking from radiant face to face I at length found my speech and exclaimed, "Oh, how beautiful!" . . .

That sudden strange stillness startled me: I lifted my eyes and they were gone—the radiant beautiful people who had surrounded and interrogated me, and with them their shining golden village had all vanished. There was no village, no deep green lanes, and pink and white clouds of apple blossoms.—From "A Traveller in Little Things," by W. H. HUDSON.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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STOCK MARKET SENTIMENT IS STILL BULLISH

Prices Move Irregularly Higher With Some Good Advances

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market, having advanced rapidly into new high ground last week, today ran into some selling, particularly in the oil shares, but this was offset by a resumption of bullish operations in a select assortment of public utility, steel, electric equipment and railroad issues.

The selling was inspired largely by the belief that the technical position of the market had been weakened, and that a corrective reaction was in order.

Call money opened unchanged at 7 per cent, and was in scarce supply for a time, but new funds made their appearance around holiday, and there were indications that the rate might be maintained. There was no change in time money and commercial paper rates.

Except for reports of a slight falling off in steel output in the Youngstown district most of the day's trade news was favorable. With the United States Senate reconvening today, attention was again directed to the possibility of a congressional investigation of Federal Reserve policy and securities lending, and this tended to cause some liquidation by uneasy investors and speculators. Little attention has been paid by the financial district thus far to the warlike preparations in the Far East.

United States Steel common returned to its old role as the market leader today, by soaring nearly 7 points to a new high record above 245. American Telephone ran up 6 points to 299, International Telephone 4¾ to 124¾, and Westinghouse Electric 4¾ to 252½, all new high records. Auburn Auto was the spectacular feature, soaring 30 points to a new peak at 450, or more than double the year's low. Allis-Chalmers, directors of which recently authorized a 4-for-1 stock splitup, ran up 19 points to a new high at 288.

Close Is Irregular

Extreme gains of 4 points or more also were registered by Baldwin Locomotive (old), Goodyear Rubber, American Power & Light, Wright Aeronautical, Hudson Motor, Hershey, Pacific Telephone, Western Union and Purity Baking. At least a score others moved up 2½ points or more, including Robert Bosch, Public Service of New Jersey, Sears Roebuck, Worthington Pump, Pere Marquette and Nickel Plate, the last three reaching new high ground.

Selling of the oils was inspired by the denial of recent merger rumors, and trade reports that the situation in the industry as regards overproduction was not as cheerful as it had been painted by some observers last week. Houston dropped 3½ points, Atlantic Refining 3 and Union Oil of California, General Asphalt, Mexican Seaboard and several others yielded 2 points or more.

Stimulated by the advance in steel, which reached 246½, a rise of 8 points to a new high, a wide assortment of stocks developed marked buoyancy in the afternoon.

Commercial Solvents ran up 14 points to 496, American & Foreign Power 7¼ to 150, and American Can 5 to 181, all record prices. Fox Film, International Harvester and Philadelphia Company all advanced between 4 and 5 points.

The close was irregular. Total sales approximated 4,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables unchanged at $4.84¼.

Convertible Bonds Strong

The listed bond market started the new week strong, with the convertibles, particularly the communication issues, advancing in sympathy with the strength of stocks. New highs were established by some of the leaders.

The money situation was unchanged, with call loans renewing at 7 per cent. Time loans held around 8¾ to 9 per cent.

Only the convertibles were turned over in volume. American Telephone 4½s ran up 9 points to 217, a new high, and International Telephone convertible 4½s sold above 118, also a new top. They closed last week at 113½. In the first hour of trading nearly $1,500,000 par value American Telephone 4½s were sold.

Commercial Investment Trust 5½s were strong, equalling their previous high at 104⅞ on an advance of more than 2 points. American I. G. Chemical 5½s and American Chain 6s each rose a point. An easier tone was displayed by National Radiator 6½s, New York Dock 5s and North American Cement 6½s.

Utilities found an improved market on buying partly attributed to investors who have profited in the sharp gains in the stocks this year. Detroit Edison 5s, General Electric Service Corporation 5½s and Federal Light & Traction advanced one to two points. Strength in Public Service of New Jersey stock sent the 4½ bonds up 4 points.

The rails were firm, but were lightly traded in. Atchison 4½s registered a small gain.

CANADA WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW

OTTAWA—A new crop report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, analyzed in the Canadian Pacific review, has rather brightened the outlook for western wheat fields. Seeding conditions recorded is more than a third below the estimate at the corresponding date last year, but acreage is higher. The new report is for the end of July, and is noticeably better than one given out by the wheat pool 10 days earlier. Estimates at the earlier date were running about 250,000,000 bushels, but with the improved condition report calculations have now risen to about 330,000,000 bushels.

YOUNGSTOWN OPERATIONS

NEW YORK—Youngstown District iron and steel mills are reported operating at 84 per cent of rated capacity, the lowest point this year. Open hearth schedules continue at 88 per cent, with 44 out of 51 units melting, a decrease of one from the previous week. The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. is averaging 80 per cent, the Sharon Steel Hoop 90 per cent or better and the Newton Steel Co. at near capacity. The Ohio properties of A. M. Byers & Co. are operating at 80 per cent.

GERMAN FORD SHARES

BERLIN (AP)—Shares in the new German Ford Motor Company went on the market at the Berlin Boerse for the first time today. They were quoted in unofficial trading lists at 275 marks for each 100 marks share. Only 175 shares were available and a demand for 500 could not be met.

MOTO-METER'S NEW LINE

Moto Meter Gauge & Equipment Corp. has perfected a new type of shock absorber, different from any now on the market, Roy G. Martin, president announced today. The company is starting production of the new line with a 10,000 daily output planned.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 54. De Beers 12¹⁵⁄₁₆. Rand Mines 3. Bar silver was 24⅝d an ounce. Money was 4½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 5⅝@5¾ per cent; three months 5½ per cent.

POOR & CO. NET

CHICAGO—Poor & Co. reports for the six months ended June 30, 1929, net of $1,261,222 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent after allowing for dividend requirements on class A stock to $3.35 a share on 329,000 no-par shares of class B stock.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 19	Aug. 17
92⅝	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	700	85⅞	84⅝	84⅝	..
83⅝	57⅜	3	End Johns	100	67	66¼	67	66½
79⅞	47	1¶	Eng P S	7000	74⅝	72	73⅝	74
41	31¼	2	Equit Big	300	38¾	38½	38½	38¾
87⅞	84	..	Erie	8500	87⅝	86¼	87	87
66¾	57	..	Erie 1 pf	100	61⅝	61¼	61½	61⅝
54	44½	4	Eureka Vac	300	47½	47½	47½	..
			—F—					
51¾	40¾	3	Fairb Morse	200	43	42½	42½	43
72⅝	62	2½‡	Fashion Pk	100	61½	61⅛	61⅛	..
22⅝	12¼	.80	Fed Motor T	300	13½	13½	13½	13½
104½	90½	2	Fidelity Ins	200	104½	103½	104	102¼
81⅞	62	1½	First Nat St	2300	81⅞	80½	80½	80½
20¼	6¾	..	Fisk Rubber	3900	7⅛	6¾	7	7
72½	35⅝	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	20	37¾	37¼	37½	36⅛
82½	33	..	Fisk 1pf cv	20	35	35	35	33⅝
98⅛	65½	3¶	Fleischmann	3700	97½	94⅜	94⅝	96⅝
87⅞	87½	..	Fleischmn cts	1700	95	93	95	94½
81½	57¼	2¶	Follansbee B	10600	81½	79⅝	80½	79⅝
69⅝	30¼	..	Foundation	700	41½	40⅝	41	40¼
101	80¾	4	Fox A	42700	100⅝	97½	100	96¼
54⅞	37¼	4	Freeport Tx	3600	46¼	45	45	46¼
			—G—					
23⅞	18½	..	Gabriel A	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	20
25	10½	..	Gardner M	100	12½	12½	12½	13
105⅞	81	4‖	Gen Am Tk	13300	105¾	104	104¾	104⅝
94⅝	61	..	Gen Asphalt	4900	93¾	91	91½	94
69¾	55¼	2	Gen Bronze	100	68½	62½	62½	62
61	37½	..	Gen Cable	100	44	45	45	45
120½	92	..	Gen Cable A	100	95½	95	95	95¾
400	219	4‖	Gen Elec	6500	398⅜	395½	398⅝	395½
113¾	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	111¾	111⅜	113⅜	11
81⅜	62¾	3	Gen Foods	7800	71¾	70⅜	71½	69⅞
108	70	11½	Gen G&E A	1300	105	103	104½	103⅝
116½	102	7	Gen G&E 7%	30	107	106¾	106¾	..
125	111½	8	Gen G&E 8%	20	120	120	120	..
89⅛	67⅝	3	Gen Mills	200	71⅞	71¾	71¾	71⅜
91⅜	66⅛	3	Gen Motors	35700	71¾	70⅜	71	70
126½	122¾	7	Gen Mot 7%	100	123	122⅜	122⅜	123¼
53	43½	4	Gen O Ad A	400	47½	47	47½	..
41	27½	2	Gen O Ad ct	1800	32	31	31	31
98	57	1b	Gen Pub Ser	1700	85	83	84	84¼
122⅝	93½	5	Gen Ry Sig	8200	121⅛	118¾	121	118
138⅞	101	5	Gillette	12400	137⅞	135½	137½	136½
88⅛	68	3¶	Gen Refrac	300	84⅞	83	83	85
48¾	29¼	..	Gimbel Br	200	33¼	33⅛	33¼	..
90	76½	7	Gimbel pf	100	77½	77½	77½	..
64¼	36⅞	1½	†Glidden	800	58	57½	57½	58
1⅝	1	..	Glidden rts	6100	1⅜	1	1⅛	..
66	31⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
82	53½	2½	Gold Dust	6200	61	61	62¾	60⅝
105⅜	72⅜	4	Goodrich	5600	77⅛	74⅝	75¾	75¾
134½	103	5	Goodyear	29200	112⅞	107⅝	110⅜	106⅝
60	33⅞	2½	Gotham Hos	100	39	39	39	39
14	7	..	Gould Cp A	100	8¾	8½	8½	..
54	22¼	..	Graham-P	5200	24⅜	23¾	24⅛	24
49½	18	..	Graham-P ct	600	23	22½	23	22
102⅞	62⅛	7	Granby	200	78½	77	78	78
36½	7⅛	1	Grand Stores	600	80⅝	79	79	..
56½	33	3	Granite City	100	56¾	52	56½	52
114⅝	111½	..	Grant (WT)	300	127	126½	126½	127⅛
128¼	101	5	Grt Nor pf	12800	126⅜	124	125½	123½
111	100	5	Grt Nor pf ct	3400	118½	115¼	117¾	114⅞
44	32¾	2.80	Grt W Sug	600	38	37¾	37¾	37⅞
39¼	25	1.25	Grt Nor Ore	600	30	29⅝	30	30
197⅝	135⅝	8	Greene-Can	500	178¼	178¼	178¼	176½
25	21¾	..	Guan Sug	100	21½	21¼	21½	3
79	55¼	2	Gulf Steel	200	70½	70¼	70½	70¼
			—H—					
115	92⅜	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	100	93¼	93½	93½	..
29⅜	20⅞	1.20	†Hartman B	3100	36½	34	36	34⅞
68⅜	28	3	Hayes Body	1200	34	33	34	33½
122½	64	..	Hershey Ch	600	120	117	119	120¾
82	50	4	Hershey pf	600	118⅞	116½	118	121¾
33	15	..	Hoe & Co	200	29	28½	29	..
24⅝	13½	..	Hollander	400	22	21⅞	22	22
27	24⅝	2½¶	Holland F	700	41	40½	40½	40⅞
22	13⅝	..	Homestake	100	81¾	81¾	81¾	..
53⅜	37¼	1½	Houdaille	11500	47¾	42¾	46⅝	42½
109	68½	..	Houston Oil	1000	52½	51	52	52½
82½	56¾	4	Howe Sound	400	64½	64	64	64
58⅜	34½	2½	Hud Man	1600	47⅝	45½	47⅜	46⅞
88⅜	75⅛	5	Hudson Mot	1300	83¾	82	83	82⅝
82	38⅝	2¶	Hupp Motors	600	42	41¾	42	42¼
			—I—					
153½	132½	7	Ill Central	500	146½	144½	146	144⅞
110¾	103½	6	Ill Cen pf	100	144⅜	144¼	144¾	..
80	72	4	Ill Cen Lt	20	73	73	73	..
39⅝	29¼	..	Ind Oil & G	3000	34¼	32⅜	33⅝	34
32½	17⅜	..	Indian Mot	500	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	..
53	29	..	Indian Refin	20100	52⅞	49¼	50	51⅝
49⅜	28	..	Indian Re ct	5900	50⅛	47⅜	49¾	49¾
165	120	4¶	Ingersoll R	100	165	165	165	165
99	81½	3½	Inland Steel	2900	98¾	95	97	95
66⅜	38⅜	3	Insuration	1800	43⅞	42¾	43⅛	45
58⅜	19⅝	..	Interboro RT	700	21⅝	20¼	21⅜	20¾
246½	149⅝	5	Int Business	100	237¼	237¼	237¼	238
163½	54½	2	Int Combus	3100	70⅝	69½	69½	70
127	92	2½	Int Comb pf	100	107½	107½	107½	..
127	92	2½	Int Harv	5300	122⅜	118⅝	120½	118¼
145	137	..	Int Harv pf	100	137½	137½	137½	..
54½	47½	..	Int Hydra El	4800	49¾	49	49¾	48⅞
102½	65¼	3.20	Int Match pf	1200	83½	82	83	82½
29¼	26½	.80	Int M Mar ct	300	29¼	28¾	28⅞	29
94¼	83½	7	Int Nickel	19700	52¾	51½	51⅝	51⅝
94¼	83½	7	Int Paper 7%	100	88¾	88¾	88¾	..
37½	25	2.40	Int P&P A	5000	35¾	34¼	35	35
17½	10⅝	..	Int P&P C	900	17	16½	16½	17
92	80	7	Int P&P pf	400	88¾	88½	88⅞	..
63	43¾	2½	Int Print Ink	400	57⅞	53⅝	57⅞	54⅜
50	43	..	Int Rys	200	46¼	46	46½	..
80¼	54	..	Int Rys pf	10	74	74	74	..
90	55½	..	Int Salt	200	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
124⅜	78	2	Int Tel & T	100600	124⅜	120½	122⅝	119⅝
92¼	55¼	2	Int Dep St	1200	61	58¾	61	55¼
70⅛	64	..	Investors Eq	500	65	65	65	65
69	49¾	4	Island Cr	100	50½	50½	50½	51
			—J—					
242¾	152½	3	Johns Man	1500	193½	191	192½	192
16½	5⅝	..	Jordan Mot	300	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6
			—K—					
108⅞	78	5	Kan City So	2000	102⅞	98	101¼	100¼
58½	48¾	5	Kayser	700	51	50½	51	52
37⅛	24⅜	1½	Kaufmn D St	200	27½	27½	27½	..
46⅜	25	..	Keith Albee	100	37½	37½	37½	..
24	9¾	..	Kelly Spring	3200	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	10¼
94⅞	88⅜	..	Kelly Spr 6%	10	60	60	60	..
59⅜	40¼	2	Kelsey Wh	3100	45⅜	44	44¼	44⅜
19½	12	..	Kelvinator	200	15¾	15	15	15
104⅞	77⅝	4	Kennecott	5800	87	86¼	86⅝	86⅜
45¼	21½	2	Kimberly Cl	100	53½	53½	53½	53⅜
44¼	27½	8	Kinney	300	43⅜	42⅜	43¼	43
109¾	93½	..	Kinney 1st	10	100	100	100	..
78⅝	25⅛	..	Kohler Mfg	5500	30⅝	29⅛	30¼	29
51½	32⅜	1½	Kraft Cheese	2300	54	52	54	52
57½	41⅜	1.60	Kresge	1000	47	46¾	47	47
22	12¾	..	Kresge DS	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
46⅜	32⅛	1.34	Kreuger Toll	4800	38¾	38¾	38¾	38⅜
121½	75½	1¶	Kroger	2600	91⅜	89⅞	89½	91
			—L—					
38⅜	26	..	Lago Oil	200	34	33⅞	33⅞	34
25	10	..	Lee Rubber	500	13	13	13	12½
50	31	2	Leh P Cem	100	47	47	47	49
102¼	77¾	3½	Leh Val	400	92½	90⅞	92½	..
28⅝	19	..	Leh V Coal	500	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	23½
44⅜	34½	..	Leh V Coal pf	200	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜	..
42	41½	..	Libbey Owens	200	42	42	42	..
57⅜	42¾	..	Lima Loco	100	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	..
113⅞	71⅜	4¶	Liquid Car	1200	98	96	97	87
84½	81½	2¶	Loews Inc	1900	62	60	61⅝	59⅞
110⅜	52½	6½	Loews pf	200	98	96	98	..
95	88⅛	5	Loews p xw	200	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	..
11½	7½	..	Loft Inc	2300	8½	8¼	8¾	8½
74⅞	56	2.60	Loose-Wiles	1300	65¾	64⅜	64⅞	65⅞
59	35¾	1¾	Lou G&E A	1200	52⅞	50⅜	52¾	50½
153½	148½	7	Louis & N	200	147⅜	144	147¾	144
18	10⅜	..	Lou Oil Ref	3200	13	12¼	12¾	13⅛
108⅞	66½	2	Ludlum Stl	1200	95½	92½	95½	92
			—M—					
120	100	6	McCrory pf	100	100	100	100	..
82	62½	4	McKeesport	3600	72¾	71¼	72	71¾
114¾	91	4	Mack Trucks	1000	97⅝	96⅝	97	97
222¼	148	2¶	Macy	200	213¼	210½	213½	213½
53⅝	43⅝	..	Macy rts	1400	4¾	4½	4⅝	4½
24	17	1½	Madison Sq	600	17⅝	17½	17½	..
82½	60	..	Magma Cop	400	70	67¼	70	..
29⅜	15	..	Mallinson	100	27½	27½	27½	17⅝
38⅜	22	2½	Mandel Bros	200	24	23½	24	24
37⅜	24¼	..	Man El Sup	900	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝
57½	31¼	..	Man Elv mg	400	37¼	37	37	..
35⅝	25⅝	2	Man Shirt	200	28⅛	28	28	..
89⅞	69⅜	2¶	Marlin Rock	300	71¾	71⅛	74¼	75
104	66¾	4	Marmon	2700	82¾	78½	81⅞	79⅝
68⅜	42¼	2b	Math Alkali	200	58⅜	57⅜	58½	59
108½	73½	4	May Dept S	4300	85⅝	84⅜	84⅝	84⅝
29½	19	2¶	Maytag	300	24½	24¼	24½	24½
49¼	38¾	3	Maytag pf	200	42¼	42	42	42
90⅜	50	6	Maytag 1pf	200	84	83½	84	83¼
72	56½	4.80	Melville Sh	100	60¾	60¾	60¾	..
27	24	1.89	Metro-Gld pf	200	25	25	25	..
69⅜	33½	..	Mex Seaboard	7300	40⅜	38⅝	38½	40⅞
54½	30⅜	4	Miami Cop	3000	43	42⅛	42⅜	42¼
122⅞	85	2½	Mich Steel	1000	111¾	105	111¾	..
39⅞	30½	2	Mid Cont	5300	35⅝	34½	35⅜	36
5⅛	2¾	..	Mid States	5200	3	2¾	2⅞	2¾
3⅛	2⅛	..	Mid States ct	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
28¾	17⅛	..	Miller Rub	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
43⅝	31	..	Mo Pacific	1300	35¾	34¼	35	33⅜
102	95	6.50	M Mohnie pf	100	95	95	95	96¼
47½	35	..	Mln & SSM	400	43	43	43	..
66	56⅝	4	Mln & SSM ltr	10	58½	58½	58½	..
65¾	42½	..	Mo K&T	2800	56	55	55¼	54⅝
107½	102	7	Mo K&T pf	2000	104¾	104½	104½	104½
147	120	5	Mo Pac pf	100	140	140	140	141⅞
156⅞	99	2½	Mont Ward	60000	124⅜	122	122½	124
245⅞	178⅜	..	Mont Wrks	9000	247⅛	238⅜	239⅝	245⅜
8	3½	..	Moon Mot	300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	..
80⅜	70	3.60	Morrel & S	200	72	72	72	..
6½	3	.40	Mother Lode	1100	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
60⅝	12¾	..	Motion Pic	900	51⅞	48	51	48
31⅜	26	..	Motor Ctr&E	900	28¾	28	28	28
142	96½	2	Motor Prod	200	137	135	135	118
55⅞	39	2	Motor Wheel	2700	53⅜	51⅞	52¼	52⅛
100⅝	62	3¶	Murray Body	3100	87	85⅜	86¼	85
			—N—					
118⅜	81⅛	6	Nash Mot	200	86¼	85⅝	86	86⅛
41⅞	28⅝	1	Nat Acme	1400	36¼	36	36	36⅜
48¼	35	..	Nat Air Tr	500	38¼	37¼	37½	38
71	40	1¶	Nat Bellas H	300	43⅜	42¾	43½	41⅝
216⅞	166½	6	Nat Bisc	400	203¼	202	202	204
148⅜	96	3¶	Nat Cash R	800	125⅞	124½	125¼	126
85	62⅛	1½	Nat Dairy	9500	79⅝	78⅜	79¼	79
58	33	..	Nat Distil	400	45¾	44½	45¾	46
62¾	43	1	Nat Enam	200	49	48¼	49	..
71⅜	42¼	1	Nat Pw&Lt	7800	71¼	69⅜	71½	69⅜
17	5⅛	..	Nat Radiat	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
147	120	5	Nat Radiat pf	200	132½	132½	132½	141½
144	111¾	5¶	Nat Supply	1900	126¼	126½	126¾	126
91⅜	65	1½	Nat Tea	200	66	64½	65¾	65
62⅞	38⅝	3	Nev Cons	4300	46⅜	45½	46	46¾
94¾	43	3	Newport Co	2100	94½	91¼	92¾	94½
113	92	3	Newton Steel	100	98	98	98	..
49¾	41½	3	N Y Air Br	300	47⅞	47½	47½	47⅞
245	178½	8	N Y Central	97600	243	240½	242	241⅜
168	128⅛	6	NY C&StL	3400	168	166⅜	167	164
109¼	100	6	NY C&StL pf	100	105	105	105	104⅞
379	277½	5	NY&Harlem	10	300	300	300	..
109¼	89⅝	4	NY NH&H	4600	124¾	123	124	124⅝
32	27½	..	NY Ont&W	100	25	24½	24½	25
131½	114⅝	..	NYNH&H pf	100	131	131	131	..
41	11¼	..	NY St Ry pf	300	12⅝	11¾	11¾	..

Prev. 1929 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 19	Aug. 17
114⅝	110¼	7	NY Stm 7%	20	111	111	111	..
103	96	6	NY Stm 6%	10	100½	100½	100½	99½
265¼	191	8	Nor & West	200	265¼	260	265	260
87⅞	83	4	Norf & W pf	100	85½	85½	85½	..
186⅝	90⅝	10a	No Am	3600	175⅝	166	174½	167
54⅞	51⅜	3	No Am pf	100	51½	51½	51½	..
64⅛	48¾	3.41	N Ger Lloyd	400	52¼	52⅜	52⅜	..
118⅞	95½	5	No Pac	4500	111⅝	109	110½	108⅝
114⅝	96	5	No Pac cts	2200	107⅝	106	106⅝	105½
6¼	1⅜	..	Norwalk T	200	2	2	2	..
			—O—					
32	16⅜	..	Oilwell	5700	25	21¾	24⅝	21
64¼	34⅛	..	Oliver Farm	400	40⅝	40	40	40
99½	90	3	Oliver ppf	300	92⅞	92¼	92¼	92
69⅝	49¼	3	Oliver cv pf	800	51⅞	51	51¼	51⅝
10⅞	6¼	..	Omnibus	300	7⅜	7	7⅜	7⅜
51⅜	37	..	Otis Steel	2400	48⅞	48	48⅜	48¼
			—P—					
78⅛	52⅝	2	Pac Gas	5400	77⅜	76	76½	76¾
130	70	3	Pac Lighting	400	123	121½	122¾	122⅝
1½	1	..	Pac Oil	1500	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
229	159	7	Pac Tel&T	50	214½	209	214	210
156⅜	116½	3¶	Packard M	36900	156⅜	152⅜	153⅝	153¼
21⅜	26⅜	..	Packard M n	110600	31⅜	31	31⅜	31⅝
64¼	40¼	..	Pan-Am Pet	1500	66⅝	63½	64⅝	65⅞
66⅜	40½	..	Pan-Am B	22900	65¼	65	65	65
17½	13⅝	..	Pan-Am WB	40	15	15	15	15
15¼	7⅛	..	Panhandle	400	11	10	10½	10¾
74	52⅝	3	Paramount	32700	74	71⅜	73⅜	71⅞
87⅞	47	3	Park & Tilf	200	50⅜	50	50¼	..
137⅝	53⅝	.80	Park Utah	1300	63⅜	57⅜	57⅜	6¼
147⅜	7¼	..	Pathe Exch	10300	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
30	13½	..	Pathe Ex A	4400	21⅞	19½	20¾	20¾
47⅜	34⅛	2.92e	Patino M	800	40½	39½	40½	39¾
22½	11⅛	..	Peerless Mot	200	12½	12½	12½	12¼
66⅜	38	..	Penick & F	1100	55⅜	53⅞	55⅜	53
12	5½	..	Penn C&C	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
27	11⅜	..	Penn Dix C	400	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
74	54⅞	7	Penn Dix pf	100	60	60	60	..
99	72½	4	Penn RR	12400	99¼	96	98⅝	96⅝
209	148	8¶	Pere Marq	400	210	207	210	206
101	96	5	Pere M ppf	20	96½	96½	96½	..
79⅞	56½	3	Phelps Dod	400	60½	60¼	60½	61
245	157½	4¶	Phila Co	100	245	245	245	..
54	50⅜	3	Phila Co 6%	100	53	53	53	53¼

OPERATIONS IN STEEL PLANTS SLIGHTLY OFF

Recession in Demand Also but Pace of Trade Is Well Above Normal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK: Though the pace in the steel industry is far above normal for August, some recession has been noted recently, both in the volume of purchasing and in the rate of operations.

Some decline in the buying is due to purchasing officials being away, this being of course the height of the vacation season.

The industry as a whole lost 1 per cent in production over the last 10 days, the general average being 92 per cent of capacity, with the United States Steel Corporation doing 97 per cent. Some of the smaller independent companies are working at under 50 per cent. It is expected that by September, however, the pace will again be increasing.

Specifications from the automobile producers are considerably less than a month ago, though in view of the introduction of many new models an increase in this field is expected shortly. A few individual makers' specifications have already gained somewhat.

Pending freight car inquiries have increased to 13,000 compared with 5000 cars a week ago. Freight car orders during July were only 350, the lowest for any month since August, 1926. However, orders over the first seven months have been 63,160 cars, or more than placed through all of 1928.

Locomotive Orders

The better orders for locomotives over the last several months is reflected in the more active plants of the leading locomotive builders. Thus the Baldwin Locomotive Works expects to attain 40 per cent of capacity by Sept. 1, though for many months up to a month ago they were gaited at only 20 per cent of capacity.

At least 75 per cent of the total purchases of fabricated structural steel in recent weeks were on the part of the railroads for bridges, electrification work and buildings. Steel rail mills in the Chicago district are working at 75 per cent of capacity, a remarkably high rate for this time of year, but a slackening is in sight. By late September, however, the rail buying movement for 1930 delivery should start and again lift rail operations.

New inquiries for fabricated structural steel for 1000 tons or more each number about nine whereas 12 is more normal. Yet the fabricating shops are busier than ever before in an August.

Manganese on Free List

According to latest reports the Senate Finance Committee has placed manganese ore on the free list, a duty having applied since 1922. Some political observers believe that a strenuous controversy may result before the matter is finally settled and even go so far as to say that the manganese issue will be an important one in the next presidential campaign.

There are 39 states which have manganese ore deposits, and these states are expected to favor a duty for the development of local resources. On the other hand the states containing the big steel plants, such as Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, may be against the duty, which raises the cost of steel making.

More than 90 per cent of the manganese consumed in this country is imported from Russia, Brazil and India.

Pig iron has become more active as some inquiries for delivery over the fourth quarter of the year have appeared, and in one instance a Bridgeport steel products manufacturer is inquiring for 5000 tons of basic iron for shipment ever the balance of this year and first quarter of next.

It is felt that iron prices would be higher but for the strong competition from the Alabama makers, who have been offering iron at exceptionally low prices as far west as Chicago and as far north and east as Boston. Their prices figure back to $13 a ton, furnace, on basic iron, and $14 on foundry iron.

Canning Prospects

In the East, southern iron is being sold principally in the Boston and Philadelphia territories, with but little coming into the immediate New York area. Italy has inquired for southern iron and for the first time since the war some export business in pig iron promises to develop because of high prices on the Continent and low prices over here.

Prospects for the consumption of tin plate in the canning industry this year seem less bright than a month ago because of poor crop yields due to the excessively dry weather.

Warehouse steel business is active.

Steel prices are firm in the main, though wire products are selling a little below published prices and galvanized sheets are selling $2 a ton under official quotations.

Sentiment regarding copper is much better. Sales of standard copper on the National Metal Exchange were made at 17.30 cents a pound, or within 10 points of the price in the outside market, and the highest price since copper trading was introduced to the exchange last May. Export sales have been increasing gradually. Domestic business is moderately active.

The tin market has been drifting, and prices have sagged somewhat. Sentiment is not pronounced as to price trends over the next few weeks, though for the long pull higher prices are expected. Spot Straits tin sells around 46½ cents a pound, one cent lower than a week ago.

The lead market is very firm, with prices unchanged. The zinc market is extremely dull, though prices are holding fairly well.

RUBBER COMPANIES TO CONSOLIDATE

It is understood that Hood Rubber Company of Watertown, Mass., will be merged with B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, O., on a basis of one share of Goodrich common for two Hood common.

It is said that B. F. Goodrich will assume all of the assets and obligations of Hood Rubber, thus placing its credit behind the senior obligations, including the preferred issues.

B. F. Goodrich directors meet this afternoon to ratify the proposal which has already been approved by directors of the Hood Rubber Company.

CHILEAN CONSOLIDATED LOAN

NEW YORK—The Ministers of Interior of Finance of the Republic of Chile have signed a contract for the sale of $15,000,000 Chilean Consolidated Municipal loans 31-year 7 per cent external sinking fund gold bonds to the Grace National Company, Inc., Brown Brothers & Co. and E. H. Rollins & Sons, according to advices received from Santiago. Sixty-five municipalities having combined population of approximately 1,900,000 will participate in the loan.

GAIN BY HECLA MINING

Hecla Mining Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 profit of $546,318 after ordinary taxes, depreciation, etc., but before federal taxes, compared with $493,637 in the preceding quarter and $348,638 in the second quarter of 1928. Six months' profit was $1,022,355, compared with $713,173 in the first half of 1928.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abr & Straus 5½s '43	108	107½
Aja Rubber ss '36	75	75
Albany Perf Paper 6s	91½	91½
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	110	109¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99	98½
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	109¾	108½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	106½	105½
Am I G Chem 5½s '49	121	120½
Am Internat 5½s '49	113¾	112¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98½	98
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	95	95
Am Nat Gas 6½s '48	78	78
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	102¾	102¼
Am Smelting 5s '47	100	100
Am T & T Col 5s '46	102½	102¼
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	211½	210
Am T&T 5s '60	102½	102⅜
Am T&T deb 5½s '65	103½	103⅛
Am Type Founders 6s '40	103¾	103
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	100	100
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	98	97
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89¾	89⅝
Armour & Co 5½s '43	87¾	87¼
At G & W I SS Col 5s '59	99½	99
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88	88
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90	
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	158½	157
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	95½	95⅛
Atlantic & Charl A L 5s '44	101¾	101¾
Atl Gulf & W I col 5s '59	72¼	72
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	106	106
B&O cv 4½s '33	100½	100½
B&O cv 4½s '48	96½	96⅜
B&O 5s '48 '43	90	90
B&O 5s ct Sun div	101⅛	101⅛
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101⅛	100½
B&O 1st 5s of '48	102	101½
B&O 1s series D	100¼	100
B&O 5s '50	108	108
Beech Creek ext rfg 4s '61	102¾	102¾
Beth Steel 1st & ref 6s '42 B	102¾	102¾
Beth Steel 1st & ref 6s '42 C	102¾	102¾
Beth Steel cons 6s '36	103¾	103¾
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	103¾	104½
Beth Steel 6s '60	93¾	93¾
Boston Me RR 5s '67	94½	94¼
Bos & Hillsboro s f g 7s '34	94½	94½
Brklyn El gen 6s R '39	100¼	100¼
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 5s '68	90	89¾
Brklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	86¾	86¾
Brklyn Un El 1st 5s sta 50	86	86
Brklyn Un Gas gen 5s '45	102¾	102⅝
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	64⅞	64⅞
Cal Pet cv 5s '38	96	96
Can Nat Ry 4½s '50	90¼	90¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93	93
Can North deb 6½s '46	114	114
Can North sf 5s '40	110⅛	110⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	82⅞	82⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	96¼	96¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	100¾	100¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	96	95¾
Cen of Ga Mid Div	99⅞	99⅞
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96½	96½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	99½	99½
Cen Steel 8s '41	121¾	121¾
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	76	76
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99	98½
Ches & O 4½s A	94½	94⅜
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99½	99⅛
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	65	65
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	76¾	76¾
Chi R & Q gen 4s '38	88½	88⅛
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '56	104⅛	104⅛
Chi M&StP gold 4½s	91¼	91¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	76	75½
Chi & N W 5s '37	101	101
Chi MStP&Pac 5s '75	89	88½
Chi & Nw 6½s '26	107⅛	107⅛
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	92⅞	92⅝
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	76¼	75½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	106½	106¾
Chi Gt West 4s '59	62½	62½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	85½	85
Chile Copper 5s '47	93¾	93¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	85¼	85¼
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 mar	98½	98½
Com Ax Antilla 7½s '39	52½	52
Com Inv Trust 5½s	105¼	103
Com Inv Trust 6s	90⅝	90⅝
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	64	63¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	105
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	101½	101½
Clev Lor & Whl 5s	100	100
Clev Un Term 5s '73	100¾	100¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99½	99½
Colonial Oil 6s ct	92¾	92¾
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 May	98½	98⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s	106½	103
Com Inv Trust 6s	90⅝	90⅝
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	100⅜	100⅜
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99½	98¾
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	58¾	57½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	58¼	57½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	79¼	79
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	99¼	99¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	84⅞	84⅞
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99⅝	99⅝
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	67	65¾
Cuban Dom 7½s ct	68	68
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102½	102½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89	89
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	90	90
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	90	89¼
Detroit Ed 5s '53	103½	103½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102	102
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¾	100¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	100	99¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102	101
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	107¾	107
Detroit Ed 5s '62	100	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	100¼	100¼
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	102½	101¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97	97
East Suba Sug 7½s '37	87½	87
Edith Rock Mc Trust 6s	102	101½
Erie cv 4s A '53	80½	80
Erie 5s '67	92¾	92¼
Erie 6s '67	92½	92¼
Erie gen lien	76	75¾
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	98	98
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	97⅝	97¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	66½	66
Gal Har & San A 2d 5s '33	96¼	96¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s cv	115	114
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	109	109
Gen Cable Corp 5½s	96	96
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	109⅛	109
Gen Elec Cast 5½s ct	101¾	101
Gen Elec 3½s '52	94⅝	94⅝
Gen Mot Acc Corp 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s ct	115½	114
Geo & Ela Ry	86½	86½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106⅞	106⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	90¾	90¼
Graham M Corp 6s rcts 4	91⅝	91⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	103½	103½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	109½	109½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	93⅝	93⅝
Great Northern 5s '73	101	101
Great Northern 7s '36	109	108½
Humble Oil 5s '37	88½	88
Humble Oil 5½s '32	99¾	99¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102¾	102¾
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	101¾	101¾
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	95	95
Ill Cen C St L&N O 5s '63	99¾	99¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	94½	93¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	64¼	64¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	64¼	63½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91¼	90½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	102	101½
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56	94¾	94¾
Int & Gt Nor 6s '52	94¾	94⅞
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	99½	99
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	88	84⅝
Int Paper 6s '55	88	88
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	94½	94⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90½	90½
Int T & T 4½s cv	187	180½
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	101½	101½
Kan City Sou 5s '50	102	102
Kan City Term 4s '60	86	86
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104¾	104¾
Keith 6s '46	85½	82½
Kinney Co 7½s '36	10⅜	10⅜
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103	102¾
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	96¾	96¾
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	97	97
Lehigh Val Ter 5s '41	100¾	100¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	106	106
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	94½	94½
L&N unl 4s '40	91¾	91¾
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	85½	85½
Mid-valle Coal col 5s '36	99¾	99¾
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	21	21
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	92½	92½
Mo K & T pf 5s A '62	98½	98½
Mo Pac 5s A	96¾	96
Mo Pac 5s G	97¼	97¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72	72
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96½	96
Mo Pac 5s A	96	96
Mo Pac 5½s '49	115	115
Montana Power 5s D	97¾	97¼
Montana Con R R 6s	104	104
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51	51
Nat Acme 6s	101¾	101¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97¾	97¾
Nat Rad 6½s '47	45¼	45
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	95⅞	95½
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	11½	11½
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4½s '26	19¾	19¾
N E T & T 5s '52	103	102¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	86¾	86¾
N O T & M 5s B '54	99	99
NYC&HR con 4s '98	88	88
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	95½	94¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	103½	103⅛
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	93¾	93
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	95¾	95⅝
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	105	105
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101	100¾
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101	101
N Y Dock 4s '51	81½	81½
N Y Dock 5s	78¾	78¾
N Y Edison 5s '44	101¼	101¼
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	111¾	111¾
N Y Edison 5s '44	70	70
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	71	71
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '47	71	71
NY NH&T ctf 6s '49	104¾	104¾
NY NH&H 6s wi	134¾	133½
NY Ry Inc 6s '65	31½	31½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110	110
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¼	106
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	98	98
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	82	82
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	72½	72½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99	99
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101	101
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101	101¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101	101
Nor Pac pr lien 4s '97	85	85
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	110	110
Mo Pac 5s G	97½	97⅛
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	82¾	82¾
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	102¾	102¾
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99¾	99¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100	100
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	109	108½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	98	97½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	64⅝	64⅛
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	108	108
Penn RR col 7s '30	101½	101⅛
Penn RR 4½s s f '63	94⅞	94⅞
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	100¾	100¾
Pere Marq 5s '56	100⅜	100⅜
Phil Co 5s '67	96¾	96¾
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86	86
Phil & Read C&I 6s '48	112¾	111½
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	109¾	109¾
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	102⅛	102⅛
Port Art C & Dock 6s '55	102¼	102
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	100½	100½
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	97	97
Port Ry Lg & P 7½s '46	105¼	105
Portland Railway 5s '30	97¼	97¼
Postal T&C 5s '53	90¾	90¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	90½	90¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s	96⅜	96⅜
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	265	261
Read rfg 4½s '97	95	94⅞
Remington Rand 5½s	97	97
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	96
Richfield Oil 6s ctf	101	100
Rio G & W col 4s '49	79	79
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	93	93
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	92	92
St L & S F 4s A '50	84⅝	84⅝
St L & S F 4½s '78	86	85⅝
St L & S F 5s B '50	99	99
St L S W con 4s '32	95	95
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	80½	80½
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	65¼	65¼
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	55	55
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	52	49¾
Seabd A L con 6s '45	70	70
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	60	60
Seabd A L adj 5s ct	50	50
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93¼	93⅛
Shell Union 5s '47	95	94½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	98¾	98¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	96	96
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93⅜	93⅜
Skelly Oil 5½s '29	91	91
So Pacific col 4s '49	87⅛	86½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	87½	87¼
So Pac Oregon 4½s ww	98	98
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	101	101
So Ry gen 4s '56	85⅞	85⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	112¼	112¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	118	117⅜
Stand Milling 5½s '45	99½	99½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101⅝	101
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	94½	94
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	76	76
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105¼	105
Ter RR Asso 5s '57	98½	98½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	103½	103½
Tex & Pac 5s 1a div '31	99⅞	99⅞
Tex & Pac 5s C rct	97	96½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	54⅜	54⅜
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	98¾	98¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102Q	102⅝
Trans Cont Oil 6½s	101½	101½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100¼	100¼
Union Oil Cal 5s G '35	96	96
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	93¼	93¼
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	98	98
U S Rubber 5s '47	87	86
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	89⅝	89⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98	98
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109½	109⅝
Util P & Lt 5½s	91	91
Vertiente Sugar 7s '42	77¼	77
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	100⅜	99⅝
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	66	66
Warner Quinland 6s	96	94¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100½	100¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100	100
West Va C & C 6s '50	15¾	15
Western Electric 5s '44	102	101¾
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37	100⅜	100⅜
Western Un col 5s '38	100¼	100¼
Western Un 6½s '36	107½	107¼
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	40½	40½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	40½	40½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100⅜	100⅜
Youngstown 5s '34	100¼	100
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106½	106½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Aug 19 Last	Aug 17
4th 4¼s	'38..99	99.1	98.30	99.00	99

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia 1st 7s '57	85½	85¼
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	85½	85½
Antioquia 3rd	86	86
Argentine 5½s '62	94¾	94⅝
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	94⅝	94⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100½	100
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅝	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	100	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99⅝	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100¼	100
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99⅝	99⅝
Agr Mtg Bk 6s	77½	77½
Australia 4½s '57	86	85⅝
Australia 5s '55	94⅞	94⅞
Australia 5s '58	94⅞	94⅞
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	93¼	93¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	90½	90½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	93½	93½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100⅛	100
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105¼	105¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅜	107⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106⅜	106¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114⅜	114⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108¾	108¾
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110	110
Berlin Elec (City) 6s '58	89¼	89¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	89⅝	89⅝
Berlin 6s	88	88
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	99	98¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100¼	100
Brazil 6½s '26	90	89¼
Brazil 6½s '27	89½	89½
Brazil (US) 6½s '57	90	90
Brazil (US) 8s '41	105	105
Brisbane 5s '57	89½	89½
Brisbane 5s '58	89½	89½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76	75½
Bulgaria 7½s	77	77
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	77	77
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	94¼	94¼
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	97¼	97
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Can (Dom Bank) ct 6½s '37	96	96
Chile (Bank) 6s '42	96	96
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	93¾	93¾
Chile (Rep) Sent '61	94½	94½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	82½	82½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6s '46	94½	94½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	83¼	82¼
Coph'n (City) 6s '52	95	94¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	94	94
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	100¼	100¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	91¾	91¾
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46	79	78¼
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109¾	109¾
Danish Mun 8s ''46	109	108¾
Denmark 4½s '62	86¾	86¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	107¾	107¾
Denmark 5½s '55	100	100
Dutch E I 5½s '56	102¼	102¼
Est R B Co 7s '64	103½	102¼
Flat 7s '46 war	119½	119¼
Flat 7s '46 ex-war	92¾	92¾
Finland 5½s '58	85¾	85¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	90	90
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	102¾	102¼
French Nat 5s '58	102¾	102¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	108¾	109¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112½	112
Germ 7s '49	106	105½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	86¾	86¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s July '60	82	81¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	82½	82¼
Graz 8s '54	98¼	98¼
Greek 7s '64	94½	94½
Greek 6s '68	80	80
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	97¾	97¾
Hungary Mun 7s '46	87⅞	87⅞
Hseder Steel 6s '48	83	83
Hseder Steel 7s '46	83	83
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	92¾	92¾
Italian Pub Util 7s 52	92¾	92¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	96	96
Jap Con Pwr) 6½s 50	88	87½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '51	92½	92½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s 54	100	99⅞
Kreug & Toll 5s ret	100½	100¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100	100
Lomb Elec 7s ww	99	98½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100	100
Medlin 6½s 54	75¼	75¼
Minas 6½s	88¼	88¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87½	87½
Montevid (City) 7s 52	99¾	99¾
New So Wales 5s '57	97	97
New So Wales 5s '58	92½	92½
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	90	90
Nor Hydro El 5½s '57	87¾	87¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	94	94
Norway (King) 6s 43	102¾	102¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	102
Nuremberg 6s '52	85¾	85¾
Oriental Dev 6½s '58	91	90¾
Oslo (City) 6s 55	90½	90½
Panama Rep 5s	89	89
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	99¼	99¼
Paris-Orleans 5½s	94¼	94¼
Oslo Gas 5s	87¾	87¾
Paris Orleans 5½s 58	97½	97½
Peru 6s ct	84	84
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	88	88
Peru 6s 60	84½	84½
Poland s '47	82¾	83½
Poland 8s '50	97	97
Prague (City) 7½s '52	96½	96½
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	108½	108½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	88¾	88¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	105	105
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96½	96
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	92	92
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s 53	91¼	91¼
Rio G do Sul 6s	82	82
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	92½	92½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	105¾	105¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88¼	88
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	94¾	94¾
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	101	101
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	92½	92½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	101¼	101¼
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	88½	88⅜
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	96	96
Saxon (State) 7s	95¼	95⅛
Selme (Dept) 7s '42	107⅝	107⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	97¼	97¼
Serbs Cro & Slovs 7s	76	76
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	86¼	86¼
Siemens 6½s ct '51	105⅜	105⅜
Sweden (King) 6s '39	104¼	104¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107	107
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104¼	104¼

UPWARD TREND OF BUSINESS IN DOMINION

Anticipate Prosperity in Newsprint Industry—Wheat Estimate

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA — A particularly bright spot in the Canadian economic situation is the favorable outlook for the newsprint industry. The recent upward move in these stocks has primarily been due to the better support from the public.

The manner in which production has been maintained this year, coupled with the fact that shipments have kept pace with the increasing supplies and that mill stocks have been kept down to a minimum, is taken as a sign that the industry has definitely turned the corner.

For sometime past newsprint mills in this country have been operating at or near 90 per cent of rated capacity, which at the moment stands at 10,388 tons daily. There are a number of new machines scheduled to come into operation this fall or early next year, but the assumption is that the demand from United States publishers will have increased to such an extent by that time, that there will be no fear of the creation of an unwieldy surplus of mill stocks.

Increased output has been the natural result of the higher operating rate, the July production of Canadian mills totaling 229,045 tons, as compared with 184,159 tons during the corresponding month of 1928. The output for July also shows a noteworthy increase over figures for the preceding month of June, which were placed at 225,055 tons.

Business activity generally during the last few weeks has kept up at the accelerated rate of the earlier months of the year. This remarkable pace of industrial activity is pictured in the Standard Statistics' index

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy Finds a Strange Perch

ONCE upon a time Milly-Molly-Mandy had a lovely invitation. The little girl Jessamine, who lived in the Big House with the iron railings near the Cross-roads, came round to the nice white cottage with the thatched roof one Saturday morning to see Milly-Molly-Mandy. She walked up the path and knocked at the door, and when Milly-Molly-Mandy (who had seen her through the window) ran to open it, the little girl Jessamine said: "Hello, Milly-Molly-Mandy! Mother and I are going in the car to have a picnic on the Downs this afternoon, and Mother says would you like to come too?"

Milly-Molly-Mandy was pleased!

She ran to ask Mother if she might go, and then she ran back to the little girl Jessamine and said, "Mother says thank you very much, I'd love to come!"

So the little girl Jessamine said they would fetch her about 2 o'clock that afternoon. And then she went back home with a basket of sweet juicy yellow gooseberries which Father picked for her from his best gooseberry bushes.

Milly-Molly-Mandy was so excited that she wouldn't have bothered to eat any dinner at dinner-time, only mother said she must, so she did. And then she put on her hat and coat, and Aunty lent her a nice woolly scarf, and Mother saw that her hair was tidy and that she had a clean handkerchief. And then just when she was ready she looked out of the window and saw the big motor-car drive up to the gate.

So Milly-Molly-Mandy, in a great hurry, kissed Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunty good-by (she did so wish they could have been going for a motor ride too), and then she ran down the path to the car. And Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunty all came to the door and waved, and Milly-Molly-Mandy and Mrs. Green and the little girl Jessamine all waved back from the car.

And then the car went whizzing off, and the nice white cottage with the thatched roof was out of sight in a twinkling.

Off to the Downs

It was such fun to be going to the Downs! Milly-Molly-Mandy had been taken there once before by Mrs. Green (with little friend Susan and Billy Blunt that time), and she had thought it was just the best place in the whole world for a picnic, so it was very nice to be going there again.

The little girl Jessamine and Milly-Molly-Mandy sat close together in the front seat beside Mrs. Green (who drove beautifully), so that they could all see everything and talk about it together. And they kept on seeing things all the way along. Once a partridge flew out from behind a hedge; and once a rabbit ran along in front of the car for quite a way; and once, when they were going very slowly because it was such a pretty lane with so much to see, they saw a little brown moor hen taking her baby chicks over the road ahead of them! Mrs. Green quietly stopped the motorcar so that they could watch, and the little mother moor hen hurried across with three babies, and then two more followed her; and then, after quite a long pause, another little fluffy ball went scurrying across the road in a great hurry, and they all went through a gap in the hedge out of sight.

"He nearly got left behind, didn't he?" said Mrs. Green, starting the car again; and they went on, all talking about the little moor hen family out for a walk and wondering where they were going.

Then presently in the road ahead they saw a bus (not the red bus that passed their village, though). And standing in the road or sitting on the grass by the side of the road were a lot of school children (but none that Milly-Molly-Mandy knew). So Mrs. Green had to slow down while they got out of the way.

As they passed they saw that the bus driver was under the bus doing something to the machinery, and the children were looking rather disappointed, and a lady who seemed to be their teacher (but not one from Milly-Molly-Mandy's school) was looking rather worried.

So Mrs. Green stopped and called back, "Can we help at all?" And the lady who seemed to be their teacher came to the side of the car, while all the children crowded round and looked on. And the lady who was their teacher said they had all been invited to a garden party, but the bus hired to take them kept on stopping and now it wouldn't move at all, and the lady who was their teacher didn't know quite what to do.

And then one little girl with a little pigtail said in a high little voice, "We've all got our best dresses on for the garden party, and now we shan't be able to go-o-o!"

It did seem a pity.

Mrs. Green said, "How many are there of you?" And the lady who was their teacher said, "Sixteen, including myself."

Then Mrs. Green got out and looked at her car and at all the children, and considered things. And Milly-Molly-Mandy and the little girl Jessamine sat and looked at Mrs. Green and at all the children, and wondered what could be done about it. And all the children stood and looked at Mrs. Green and at each other, and thought that something would be done about it, somehow.

Then Mrs. Green turned to Milly-Molly-Mandy and the little girl Jessamine and said, "Shall we have our tea on the Downs or see if we can take these children to their garden party?"

And Milly-Molly-Mandy and the little girl Jessamine of course said (both together), "Take them to the garden party!"

So Mrs. Green said, "I don't know if we can manage it, but let's see if we can all pack in!"

A Tight Squeeze

So everybody in great excitement tried to make themselves as small as possible, and clambered in and squeezed and shifted and sat in each other's laps and stood on each other's toes. But still it didn't seem possible for the last two to get into the car.

Mrs. Green said, "This won't do!" and she got out again and thought a bit.

And then she picked out the two smallest children and lifted them up into the folded hood at the back of the car, and she and the lady who was their teacher tied them safely in with the belt of a coat and a stout piece of string. And there they sat above all the other children, with toes together, like babes in a cradle!

And it was Milly-Molly-Mandy and the little girl with the little pigtail who were the smallest children (and weren't they just glad!).

So everybody was in, and Mrs. Green slowly drove the laden car away, and Milly-Molly-Mandy and the little girl with the little pigtail waved from their high seat to the bus driver, who stood smiling at them and wiping his oily hands on an oily rag.

Mrs. Green drove very slowly and carefully until they came to the big house where the garden party was to be. And then everybody got out, except Milly-Molly-Mandy and the little girl with the little pigtail who had to wait to be lifted down.

The lady who was giving the garden party was very grateful that they had been brought, as she had prepared such a lot of good things for them. And all the children were so grateful, too, that they stood and cheered and cheered and cheered as the car drove off with just Mrs. Green and the little girl Jessamine and Milly-Molly-Mandy inside.

"Wasn't that fun!" said Mrs. Green.

"Won't they enjoy their garden party!" said the little girl Jessamine.

"Wouldn't it be nice if we could all have ridden in the hood!" said Milly-Molly-Mandy.

There wasn't time now to go to the Downs for their picnic, but they found a field and spread it out there in the sunshine (and there was a chocolate cake with layers of cream in it!) And they had such a good time, Milly-Molly-Mandy thought that a field must be the best place in the world, after all, for a picnic; so it was very nice indeed that they had gone there.

All the Children Crowded Around and Looked On.

Blackberries

Millicent Mary and Jeremy Joe
Know the fields where the blackberries grow;
Over the Common; along the lane;
Up the meadow, and down again;
Through the gate by the chestnut tree;
Follow the flight of the bumble bee.
That's the way they have learnt to go—
Millicent Mary and Jeremy Joe.

Millicent's mother has said that she
Will make some blackberry jam for tea.
Jeremy's mother will make a pie,
Nicer than any that you can buy.
"But, whatever you do," they said,
"Gather the ones that are black, not red;
Here's a basket—now off you go!
Millicent Mary and Jeremy Joe."

D. A. LOVELL.

Chess-Move Poetry

KEO	UR	CA	INDU	LREM
LI	NMA	SWE	ENAL	ATM
MEA	VESS	PAR	RE	GLE
UBLI	NDDE	SOFG	TIN	AVE
NTH	SOFT	OTPR	LIVE	BEH
ESAND	INTSO	IME	USFO	IND

W.P.K.

A Well-Known Four-Line Stanza Can Be Read From the Thirty Spaces Above. Start With the Word "LIVE" in Next to the Bottom Line and Move One Space at a Time in Any One of the Eight Directions, Horizontal, Vertical or Diagonal, Ending With the Space Containing the Letters "IME" in the Bottom Line. Every Space Is Used, but No Space Is Used More Than Once.

Chippy Chipmunk and Jenny Wren

CHIPPY CHIPMUNK lived in a mountain forest in the land that the Indians called Colorado, or "colored land."

Chippy's little striped back was ever flashing in and out among the rocks of the mountainside, for Chippy had just one task before him. That one thing was to store food in a deep hole beneath the biggest gray rock on the hillside. Enough food to last Chippy and his Chipmunk family the whole winter long.

So all day Chippy flashed and dashed about. Now he brought a dried berry and put it into the hole, now a fallen nut; yes, and again crumbs of bread from the doorstep of the cottage where a little yellow-haired boy lived just above Chippy's home on that very hillside. Chippy was not afraid to skip very close to the cottage step for the little yellow-haired boy had never chased him, and always there were crumbs scattered about the rocks by the doorstep.

One day in his scampering Chippy noticed something new. A yellow box with a little hole in it was sitting on the rail of the cottage. Chippy looked again then blinked his eyes.

Why, there was Jenny Wren flitting in and out of the hole in the box!

Then Chippy saw something else.

"Chutter, chutter, chutter! Chut! Chut!" said Chippy in amazement for all about on the step below Jenny Wren's little box house were pieces and pieces of bread.

No doubt he was thinking right now how empty that big hole under the rock still was. Or perhaps he was thinking how very long the winters always were and how much food his tiny family ate. Anyway, Chippy crept nearer and nearer. Just about as Chippy's little sharp nose was ready to touch the first big bread crumb, Jenny Wren stepped out of her little round door.

Now Jenny Wren was thinking of something, too, something entirely different from Chippy Chipmunk. Jenny Wren was thinking always of her two little wren babies snuggled in the nest within the little house and how she must keep them safe. When she saw Chippy Chipmunk no doubt she thought something like this:

"Well, what is that chipmunk doing here? How dare he come so very near my babies?"

"Tck! Tck! Tck!" ("Get away from from here!" I suppose that is in Wren talk).

But just then Chippy saw a bigger crumb and crept a little nearer.

That was too much for Jenny Wren.

"Surely he means no good," Jenny must have thought and down she flew.

"Peck!" went her little beak.

"Oh!" cried Chippy in Chipmunk.

"Tck! Tck! Tck!" (Don't come back!) Jenny called after Chippy as he scurried down the hillside.

Then they both heard something. It sounded pleasant. It was the little yellow-haired boy laughing.

Jenny flew back to her little house.

Chippy scrambled into his hole under the rock.

"They just did not understand each other," said the little yellow-haired boy. "Jenny Wren wants to keep her babies from harm. I'll spread the crumbs up high for her."

Just then Chippy ran up over the rocks again.

"And Chippy Chipmunk wants to fill his cupboards. I'll put his crumbs on his own side of the cottage."

Next morning Chippy Chipmunk found so many large crumbs on the rocks about his own hole that he was the busiest chipmunk on the whole mountainside.

On the porch side of the cottage, Jenny Wren, sure now that her babies were safe from all visitors, filled the air with a trilling happy song.

A Holiday in Devonshire

Part II

WHEN the air is clear above the Mortehoe Downs in Devon, one can very often hear little tinkly bells ringing out a merry tune.

Tink—tink—tinkly-tink
Tink—tink—tinkly-tink

they go, just like a carillon playing in some Belgian city at dusk.

"Wherever can the bells be?" said Jane, as the three children came across the Downs on their way home from the beach.

"Perhaps they are in the tower at the Manor House," suggested Anne. But when they came to the path which led through the wood and directly past the Manor House, the sound was certainly not coming from that direction. It seemed to come from a field at the left of the Manor House, but as Peter said: "Whoever would think of having bells ringing in a field."

But, sure enough, the bells were ringing in the field, for they were hanging from the necks of some cream and brown Jersey cows that were grazing there.

The cows moved about a great deal, so that the bells were almost continuously tinkling, and as they rang together they made quite a little tune.

Tink—tink—tinkly-tink

they went, not at all like ordinary cowbells, but more like the sweet sound of silver sleighbells.

The children asked the gamekeeper at the Manor about them, and he said yes, they were quite right, they weren't ordinary bells at all—they had been brought all the way from Switzerland, in fact. In Switzerland the cows are allowed to wander about in the valleys and graze on the mountainsides, and are never kept restricted in fields, so that it is necessary to have bells on their necks so that the cowherd will be able to find them when it is time for them to be brought home.

The farmers in the different cantons in Switzerland vie with one another in their choice of the sweetest sounding bells. Some of the well-to-do farmers even have silver-lined bells on the necks of their cows. And it was some of these silver-lined bells that had been brought to Devon and hung about the necks of the cows on the Mortehoe Downs.

"And the cows like them uncommon well," said the gamekeeper in his broad Devon accent. "Why, I've seen them wag their heads when they are lying down, just to get more tune out of them."

But, of course, he was only joking with the children when he said that, because the cows no doubt were chewing their cud (as any self-respecting cow will do when it lies down) and that makes them move their head quite a bit.

The children loved the sound of the bells and often used to ask Aunt Kate to let them go up on to the Downs just about dusk when the cows were coming home to milk, for then the bells rang very loudly and merrily indeed; they seemed to make quite a little song as they rang together:

Over the moors, here we come,
Stringing home now the day is done.
With bending head and swishing tail,
Hurry and bring your milking pail!

That is the song the cowbells rang out as the cream and brown Jersey cows came slowly over the fields and filed one by one through the gate to the yard where the milking shed was, and a very sweet song it was, too, as it rang out on the clear Devon air. It seemed, indeed, to fill that little part of the world with so much happy melody that it was little wonder that the children preferred to linger on the Downs listening to it instead of racing each other home to the farm and the piping hot supper that Aunt Kate always had ready for them.

Quacker's Trip to Town

"SO, IF you're all dressed up in your special yellow hat, you must be going somewhere and that is why I asked," said Jeremy and he blinked his wide open extra blue eyes tight shut and then opened them wide open one, two, three times quickly.

Quacker the Duck twisted her fuzzy head to one side and then to the other and the jiggly red feather on her special yellow hat bobbed up and down. And then she answered: "My mother laid eggs and my grandmother laid eggs, and she used to say that her grandmother said her grandmother laid eggs. Now my girls are grown up and quite able to take care of themselves and I'm off to the City to see things."

Jeremy put his hands in the pockets of his blue trousers and puckered up his lips and made a whistling noise.

"Have you ever been to the City, Quacker?" he asked.

Quacker scuffled her feet in the dust of the road bashfully and said, "I think this is about the most beautiful day I can remember this week."

Jeremy said, "Quacker, you must, you really must answer my question, first of all because I asked you nicely and second of all, because it is vital."

"It is what?" asked Quacker, putting her head on one side and looking very un-understanding at Jeremy.

"Vital. That is a word that means you mustn't pretend you didn't hear what I said."

"Oh," said Quacker sadly. "But it really is a particularly lovely day, don't you think?"

"Yes."

"A really splendid day for walking to the City. When I got up this morning I said to myself, 'Quacker, this is just the day for it,' and here I am."

"But Quacker, dear, have you ever been?"

"Well, not exactly. But I have been down to the far end of Peter Pig's wallow, and I've been beyond the orchard gate, and across the road in the cornfield. There, now, I never meant to tell that."

"But the City is ever so much farther," said Jeremy.

"Don't I know it though! But I'm strong and I like walking. So I'll be getting along before it gets too late."

Jeremy looked up at the windows where he could see Daddy and Mother eating breakfast and asked himself if he should go indoors and say, "Please may I go to the City with Quacker?"

Then he told himself that he guessed he'd better not because they would laugh at him and say:

"Of course not darling. Whatever should make you want to go to the City. And with Quacker! Now, run along and play."

So Quacker said good-by again and started off down the road.

Jeremy played in the sand pile until noon and then he had his lunch. When nurse was putting him to bed for his nap he said, "Nurse, Quacker went to the City this morning."

And Nurse said, "Think of that! Now roll over and go to sleep like a good boy."

And when Jeremy got up and was dressed again he went out to play in the garden and there was Quacker lying under the chinaberry tree fanning herself and saying:

"It's very warm, isn't it?"

Jeremy thought how long it took on the train to go to the City and back. Then he said, "Hello, Quacker."

"Hello," said Quacker, very importantly.

"Did you have a good time?" asked Jeremy.

"I had a lovely time, thank you. A most exciting time. Isn't the City a busy place?"

"Did you really go?"

"Of course I did."

"Did you go to the Park?"

"The Park?" asked Quacker, as if she had never heard of it.

"Yes. The merry-go-round, and the swan boats. You know, the Park."

"Oh, the Park," said Quacker, "I was thinking of something else. No, I was just about to go to the Park when the nicest gentleman offered me a ride in his automobile, and brought me all the way home."

"Did you see the big buildings?"

"Oh yes indeed. Aren't they grand?"

"And the trains?"

"What is a train?" Quacker asked carefully.

"A long string of cars with a big engine in front of it."

"Oh," said Quacker. "Isn't it warm? And I'm rather tired after my long trip, so you won't mind if I lie down, will you?"

So Quacker curled up again under the chinaberry tree and went to sleep.

Jeremy went around to the front porch and there was Daddy talking to the man-from-across-the-road.

Daddy said, "What do you think, Jeremy. Quacker ran away and Mr. Hooper found her down in the village."

Then Daddy laughed because it was so funny for Quacker to run away.

And Mr. Hooper laughed because it was so funny to find Quacker and take her for a ride in his car.

But Jeremy laughed a special laugh because he knew more about it than any one else; more than Quacker even who would always be sure she had been to the big city when she had only been down to the village.

My Bouncing Ball

I toss my ball so high, so high,
It almost seems to touch the sky,
I toss it up so it can see
The last year's bird nest in the tree,
I toss my ball above the wall!

Do you know what I toss it for?
To let it see the girl next door.

LUCY BETTY MCRAYE.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "What Dogs?" puzzle published Aug. 12:

Spitz, coach dog, bird dog, hound, terrier, setter, Airedale.

The Mail Bag

Norwich, Norfolk, England

Dear Editor:

We live in Bacton, 20 miles from Norwich. I live by the sea. I go to school and like drawing and reading best. From our house we can see the abbey ruins that my brother described in the letter he wrote to the Mail Bag.

In the summer we go shrimping and that is great fun. There is a nice beach for us to play on. At Hasbro, three miles away, there is a lighthouse over 100 feet high, and its light can be seen about 17 miles in clear weather. From our house we have a lovely view across the fields.

I like our paper, the Monitor, very much, as there are such interesting pictures in it, and I like Snubs our dog very much, too.

I should like to receive letters from a boy about my own age. I am nearly 10.

Desmond B.

Pasadena, California

Dear Editor:

I am 9 years old and attend the Christian Science Sunday School every Sunday. My brother likes to have me read about Snubs. We have two kittens. One is rather wild but the other is very tame. The tame one is on my back now. I am glad the wild one isn't because he scratches sometimes. We have four dogs in our neighborhood who don't always behave in a very gentlemanly manner toward our cats.

This summer we went to Ocean Park and stayed for two weeks. Out on the pier there is a chute-the-chutes. You go down a steep hill in a boat and splash into a big lake. My cousin and I went on it. I send my love to all the Mail Baggers and to you.

Beverly Jane G.

Tampa, Florida

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 8 years of age and am in the 4A at school. I go to Sulphur Springs School.

We live in the country on a poultry farm. We have dogs and a cow whose name is Beauty and a calf called Geraldine, also three big goats and two baby goats. My father has a horse and he is teaching me how to ride. When I know how to ride, he may buy me a pony. We get the Monitor and Sentinel. I go to the Sunday School of First Church of Christ, Scientist.

I love the Monitor, especially the Children's Page and the Children's Corner, and always read the Mail Bag. I should like to hear from a little boy my age. I love swimming and playing ball.

Richmond W.

Salem, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I like Snubs and the Children's Page. I liked the story about Snubs going to the boss's camp. I am 9 years old.

My big brother has a sail boat at Marblehead. I go sailing with him. One day we started out sailing and took some lunch and sailed to Gloucester. We went in to the Gloucester Harbor and ate our lunch while we were sailing. Then we sailed home.

Warburton V.

Clawson, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I like the Children's Page very much, and the Sundial, too. I am in class 2A at school. I like arithmetic the best of all the studies I have. I take music lessons at the Royal Oak Conservatory. My mother and daddy like music very much and so I practice every day.

I am 7 years old and I should like some girls who like music to write me from anywhere in the world.

Betty Jane C.

Sterling, Colorado

Dear Editor:

I have never written to the Mail Bag before although I enjoy reading it very much. I should like to correspond with girls in a foreign country. I have a collection of dolls and would love to exchange dolls with some little girl who would like an American doll.

I am 11 years old and like to read, swim and play the piano.

Barbara T.

Hollywood, California

Dear Editor:

I am 7 years old. This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I have a dog and her name is Patsy. She is a collie.

I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was three.

I should like to correspond with a little girl my age in any land, especially England.

I love the Children's Page, Snubs, Waddles, and Little Cat. With love to all the Mail Bag children.

Barbara S.

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Art News and Comment

Southern California Painters

By REGINALD POLAND
San Diego, Calif.

ABOUT 95 canvases by living southern Californians were selected by two groups for the present showing in the Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego. The work has generally been pronounced the best of the sort ever shown in San Diego.

Probably partly because of the climate, landscapes ordinarily predominate in any group collection of paintings by southern Californians. But this year, in the Southern California Annual, there is a better balance between the landscape on the one side and the portrait or figure-in-composition and the still-life, on the other. This is due, however, to the fact that the work was chosen after a study of fully a year, with invitations extended to special canvases as well as exhibitors. But we might do well to speak first of the landscape, for after all it is the more natural expression of these western painters.

Cornelis Botke, long well known throughout the United States, and now living in the region of Los Angeles, exhibits "Sycamores." This is classicist in its pattern, which is definitely on the side of the decorative. It has a convincing naturalism, and in spirit is lyric poetry in paint. Goatherds and their flock wander about under the golden trees and against the cerulean sky. In mood it might take a place between the idyls of Corot and that painting of Nicholas Poussin called, "And I too was in Arcady."

Maurice Braun, also of national note, exhibits "Clouds," possibly recalling Charles Davis, but in its interpretation of the scene more southern Californian, soft and alluring. Conrad Buff takes us to the opposite pole, in the most modern picture in the show, "Virgin River Country," seems to be an attempted assimilation of the realism of a man like Rockwell Kent, with a still more post-impressionistic and abstract synchronism. Mountain masses in white, vermilion and warm brown and a blue suggest the sort of thing. We mention Conrad Buff, because he does have it decided following among the critic-connoisseurs, and has actually won a number of first awards.

"Cactus Garden"

Bert Cressey's "Cactus Garden" is another strong canvas, decidedly toward the modern at first glance, but after study quite naturalistic, the geometric forms of the cactus making the canvas striking. Appropriately and interestingly, southern California is increasingly developing cactus gardens instead of trying to grow the sort of thing that is appropriate, say, to New England.

The southern Californians have painted none too many decorative landscapes. There is a stronger tendency in this direction now, however. Ivan Messenger's "Mission Corner," with its great live oaks is, perhaps, too easy: effects with shading the adobe mission of the old padres, is a successful easel picture and excellent as a decorative panel for Spanish southern homes.

Douglass Parshall, of Santa Barbara, stands high among the painters of southern California. He has a finished, but artistic and pleasing technique, every inch of his canvas being a thing of loveliness.

"Spring's Tenderness," by Hanson Puthuff, of La Crescenta, is one of the most sensitive pictures in the show, proving that southern California scenes can be not only delicate, but strong because of their fine, true spirit, as in this case. A refreshing interpretation of youthful and growing life emanates from this woodland. Somewhat more broad, but with the bigness of the back country mountains of San Diego County and environs, are the two landscapes by Otto H. Schneider and Lilia Tuckerman. The former is called "Smuggler's Pass, Mexican Border." The latter is "The House in the Hills." These two were the two most popular pictures in the show, according to the balloting of visitors. Both are interestingly painted pictures, with two qualities characteristic of this region in which life

"The Noise," by Edith Truesdell, in Fourth Annual Southern California Show.

apparent ease and an imperfection of technique.

Portraits and Other Figures

Figure subjects have not been so successful in southern California until very recently. Possibly one great new incentive has been the Bohemian Club's figure composition exhibition, held a year ago in its club room in San Francisco, sponsored by former Governor Phelan, with several important prizes given by him. Mabel Alvarez's "Myself," while not among her very best canvases, has attracted a deal of attention, being fine in construction and rich in snappy color. Anni Baldaugh, also of the region of Hollywood, in "Margarita," has done a decorative figure of a girl in gala dance costume. This artist does not want to sacrifice anything for the æsthetic. In this case, subject matter is, by exception, attractive as well as artistically handled.

Leslie W. Lee finds close by his subject matter for figure pictures. "The Siesta" gives us one of his many Indian pictures, and one of his best. He and Mrs. Lee have done much on behalf of the Indians, keeping open house always in San Diego for their benefit, so that one is not surprised at any time to see a number of Indians visiting them. We believe that 32 is the record at any one time!

Elliot Torrey's "By the Shore" received the Guild Prize, as the best example by a member of that artist group; it was also one of the most popular pictures in the show. It represents a woman holding a child against a background of surf and fleecy clouds above. It is bright, joyous and lively. This San Diegan has a national reputation, and in the last few years has won many awards.

"Peasant Children"

Lorser Feitelson's "Peasant Children" has profited by Cézanne's work in its convincing and tactile realism of figures. The children are enjoying their frugal repast in a room and crawling about over the table and chairs. Here is a painting which, though modern, was good enough to deserve the $100 "Leisser-Farnham Prize." It is popular, withal. E. Roscoe Shrader's "Hollywood" is mildly modern in its strong impressionism. It is one of the most amusing pictures in the show, representing one of those slapstick, farcical movies which are so often camouflaged under the title of "educational films!" A boor with derby pulled down over his ears is thrown into a child's cart and being dragged around. Edith Truesdell's "Noise," like Shrader's "Hollywood," is humor in paint.

S. Macdonald Wright's "Self-Portrait" is a step beyond anything that theorist, critic and creative artist has heretofore done. He starts with a motif, like the head and shoulders in this picture, for example, and with certain tones of color; in this case an orange-flesh tone with a red area for the shirt. From this point he proceeds, and builds up a complicated composition.

Last, but not least among the figure themes, is "The Herwigs," by Edouard A. Vysekal, which won a special prize. Mother and child are seated inside a room and against the window. The father of the household stands on the outside, with hands against the windowpane. Parts of the interior, and a landscape out of doors help to compose the theme. The picture has a surprising suggestion of form, light, color and movement. It is quite as much a tour de force as a successful, artistic, pictorial creation.

Still-Life

Jessie Arms Botke's "Pelicans" is really in the class of still-life. Every one knows her work; for the feathered flock, especially in its modern decorative interpretation, she is comparable with Bracquemond, one of the old French print makers, and Frank W. Benson, with his conservative, contemporary etchings. Karl Yens's "Birds of the Holy Grail" is in a similar category with the Botke "Pelicans."

Ollie M. Perry we mention because she has chosen the subject "Zinnias," which falls into a sort of "school" of southern California paintning. There does seem to be a "Zinnia School of Painting" in still-life, as there is also here the "Eucalyptus School" in landscape painting!

Sarah E. Truax, secretary of the Art Guild, has painted "Snapdragons" with a most sensitive, elusive subtlety. Again last, but not least, Ruth Peabody's "Pomegranate and Bananas" deserves special mention. It received the $500 P. F. O'Rourke Purchase Prize. Mrs. Peabody is the daughter of Mrs. Eleanor Colburn, another very progressive and successful Laguna Beach artist. Last year Laguna Beach carried away four of the 10 honors; this year it carried away two out of nine awards. There is a real art atmosphere in that town, which has opened its new museum within the last year.

Mrs. Peabody's picture has, of course, aroused the greatest discussion. Pomegranates, bananas and melons are arranged in careful carelessness upon the table, down upon which one looks at an unusual angle, as upon the chairs and other objects in the room. The picture is beautiful and surely painted, but much is left to the imagination.

Painting in southern California is decidedly looking up. We cannot honestly say, however—and by this we are not implying that there is virtue or the opposite in that fact—that as yet southern California has evolved a type of painting peculiarly individual to that region, as such.

Nicholas Milliotti

PARIS shelters so many artists that only an amateur would undertake to characterize the present state of affairs in fine art. There is grumbling and dissatisfaction coming from many sources; certain coteries have been lauded beyond measure, the picture market is a practical affair with promoters and "cornering." Camille Mauclair in an outspoken set of articles, just published in book form, states his notions clearly and without mercy. The title is revealing enough: "The Farce of Modern Art." The critic must be on his guard, for the border lines are not clear; there are so often mixtures of good and bad in the same artist.

Outside the battle ground, there are any number of artists who work with feeling and industry. There may not be monographs to be found, or caricatures in the bookshops on Montparnasse; in fact, sometimes it is difficult to discover them at all. Once one has surmounted the complications of introductions and dubious telephonings and gesticulating concierges and dark hallways, there may be some interesting person to make it worth while. So it was with Nicholas Milliotti.

One recalled his name in connection with a group of artists that founded some years ago the Mir Iskoustva in Russia. Bakst and Roerich were other founders and their influence on the stage and decorative arts is familiar enough to us. Milliotti has continued an interest in the decorative arts and to this day makes designs for curtains and panels for walls. In fact, there is much in his painting—in the subject matter and in the fluid effect of fantasy—that suggests the stage. He visualizes in terms of color and poetry and music.

His work divides itself into two parts, portraiture and fantastic compositions. In the former, he works in solid and carefully evolved fashion, giving full value to planes, sharpening the character of surfaces so that they are clear and emphatic. The method gives vitality and firmness to the portrayal. Above it all, however, there is always a sense of the decorative that pulls the realism out of the commonplace. It is portraiture full of style. At present he is making a portrait of the Emperor of the Laos Savano.

* * *

The compositions find the artist in another world, free of literalness, at liberty to play with costume and color, with harlequins and Venetian ladies, with spanning bridges and picturesque foliage. It is painting of fancy and the artist seems capable of enveloping the dream in an atmosphere of vapor, of scarcely tangible texture, so that the poem drifts into the thought and out with ethereality. He paints moods, the pastoral, the festal; such painting acknowledges within its borders a philosophical reverie, a content in other words that does not belong strictly within the class of painting.

Milliotti is a picturesque enough personage himself; he need go no farther than the nearest mirror to get as fine a model as possible. A Russian by birth, he was trained early in Paris. Today he is an instructor at the Académie Russe de Peinture, situated on the Rue Chaplain, in the very studio where Carolus-Duran taught some years ago. Across the way there is the studio that was occupied by Whistler, who by coincidence was the teacher of M. Milliotti.

The artist speaks warmly of his master, commending him for his good taste and for the valuable influence of Oriental art that he inaugurated. One discovers an affinity between them in this crepuscular world of moonlight and shadow—a world a little too delicate and naïve perhaps for most of our modern painters. He quotes Whistler's statement, "L'art est limité a ce qui est infini et y commençant ne peut progresser." This attitude is presupposed in the character of the work of both of these artists.

* * *

A third division of the work of the artist is the designing of models for a marionette theater. Here one finds the same direct and forceful caricature that there was in the Russian theater, the same refinement in bearing and gesture. In order to understand how to distort these features into the exaggerated character, one must have understood the original.

There is something very interesting in an artist working at a practical problem of this kind, for here neither caprice nor inspiration itself will do the work. This is a combination of craft and imagery, a test that not many painters could answer in such pithy fashion. Too bad that this little marionette theater is closed for the time for lack of funds.

D. A.

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His Excellency M. Hjalmar J. Procopé, Delegate to the League of Nations From Finland; President of the Council, 1928. Portrait by Miss Violet Oakley.

History in the Making

By FRANK RUTTER

London

A TASTE for history that does not confine itself to a sense of the past, but can distinguish the elements of history lying latent in the presto, is a form of sensitiveness commoner to the artist than to the man in the street. It is such an awareness of history in embryo that has led the distinguished American artist, Miss Violet Oakley—recently elected a National Academician—to make a series of "Geneva drawings" during the Eighth and Ninth Assemblies of the League of Nations.

The series will appeal to many people, for the lineaments of those who are intimately concerned in the making of history are a fascinating study to the imaginatively minded. Miss Oakley's sketches and portraits in charcoal and colored chalks of the delegates and members of the different delegations to the League, and of the permanent Secretariat, as well as being commendable from the point of view of draftsmanship, can claim to possess some historical interest, the exact degree of which will vary, perhaps, according to the spectator's interest in international politics, but which will, in the nature of things, increase independently of anyone's opinion as time goes on.

One of the most impressive of the series is the study of Dr. Gustav Stresemann, with its significant subtitle, "Germany Speaks." Here, the artist has succeeded in conveying a world of meaning by a mere scaffolding of boldly drawn lines. The head is almost august in its dignity. It seems to personify the face and features of a whole nation, to express the individuality of a whole people rather than that of one remarkable man. Miss Oakley has used her admirable technique and her considerable gifts of intuition and insight to the best advantage in this beautiful drawing.

Half a dozen lighting sketches on one sheet of paper of M. Titulesco, Rumania's representative, addressing the Assembly, proved how vividly the artist can express energy and vehemence. National differences of type were very cleverly brought out in several other of the drawings.

Another feature of interest in the exhibition (held in the American Women's Club in Grosvenor Street) was the collection of colored reproductions of the paintings executed by Miss Oakley on the walls of the Governor's reception room, and of the Senate Chamber in the State Capitol of Pennsylvania, and some photographs of others recently completed in the Supreme Court room there.

The 18 panels for the Governor's reception room show "The Founding of the State of Liberty—Spiritual," the series of nine panels in the Senate Chamber has for its theme "The Creation and Preservation of the Union" and the 16 panels just completed in the Supreme Court room depict "The Opening of the Book of the Law." In all of them, Miss Oakley's profound emotional response to the ideas expressed in these titles can be felt underlying her symbolical designs and vivifying them to such an extent that the onlooker is led to share in it to some degree. That she possesses an unusual talent for large-scale mural design of a symbolical nature is at once evident from her illustrations of these noble themes, and as the emotional quality of her striking paintings is chiefly responsible for their effectiveness, one is led inevitably to the conclusion that only ardent idealists should be entrusted with civic decoration of this description.

The Medici Museum in Florence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Florence

THE city of Florence, already offering such incalculable riches in its galleries and museums and treasure-houses to students of art and history, has added yet another valuable collection to its civic possessions by the inauguration of the Medici Museum, located in the Palazzo Riccardi, itself the former home of the Medici family.

This new museum, which owes its inception and achievement principally to the learning and energy of the director of the Galleries of Florence, Nello Tarchiani, and Mario Nobili, an enthusiastic lover and protector of all that pertains to the city's great past, supplies a need and also, in some sense, discharges a debt of honor toward the memory of those munificent citizens, the early Medici, who did so much to encourage and augment the glories of Florence as a center of learning and art.

Heretofore no conspicuous street or square of the city bore their name, their very palace was known by that of its later owners, the Riccardi, and the works of art which they had commissioned or collected were scattered in many galleries, and even in far parts of the world.

The present achievement of a permanent Medici Museum brings together a large number of codexes, documents, portraits, medals, relics, and works of art associated with or descriptive of this powerful family, with a rich collection of photographs, copies and plaster reproductions of such as, being in the possession of other galleries or other nations, could not be exhibited here in their original form.

The whole collection offers a useful and valuable source of information respecting the Medici family, so essential to the study of the life and history of Florence itself. For the early Medici, long before a younger branch secured and held, down to the nineteenth century, the rank of Grand Dukes, exercised, as wealthy and leading citizens, an immense influence on the civic life; and the great palace, built by Cosimo il Vecchio, known as "Pater Patriæ," on the designs of Michelozzo Michelossi—the work being inaugurated in 1444—became, in his own day, and in that of his son Piero, and his grandson, Lorenzo il Magnifico, the home of all the artists and learned men of the time. All were welcomed there, and all found encouragement and opportunity for the accomplishment of great projects.

Here, in these great, austerely furnished rooms, Cosimo, and later Piero, gathered around them such men as Verrocchio, Brunelleschi, Donatello, Ghiberti, Botticelli, Fra Lippo Lippi (who had to be restrained lest, like a truant boy, he escape from his task of painting lovely pictures into the rollicking life of the city), and Benozzo Gozzoli, who covered the walls of the family chapel with those exquisite frescoes in which, under guise of the coming of the Magi, he depicted, gay as a fairy-tale, all the Medici family, Cosimo and Piero and the young Lorenzo and his pretty, dainty sisters, and their gorgeous friends and train of followers, as brilliant a presentment as one may find anywhere of the splendor of princely Renaissance life. Within these walls artists and scholars alike gathered round the family table, each taking the vacant place he found, as friends of the master of the house for whom he painted and cast bronzes, and carved statues and gathered the learning, treasures, and rich manuscripts of the East.

Here, in the days of Lorenzo, came later among the artists and scholars of their day the young Michelangelo and other young painters, sculptors and scholars; here, too, came princes and cardinals and ambassadors, and the most splendid and distinguished figures of the period.

It is thus peculiarly fitting that, in this stately home of the family, so rich in historical associations, opportunity should be afforded for studying the history of the family itself and of its influence and effects, in many directions, upon its environment and period.

Here, by portraits in various mediums—paintings, busts, medals, prints—we may study the lineaments at different ages, and through the eyes of many observers, of these dominant figures; and examine innumerable documents, letters and small relics, touching in their intimacy; here also, through a carefully coordinated series of reproductions and photographs (where originals are unattainable), some conception is formed of the immense number of works of art which came into being under the patronage and protection of this single family.

The establishment of a Medici Museum was a project which needed to be realized, and it has been carried out successfully and housed in the most fitting surrounding that could possibly be desired.

Students of the history and art of Florence will find that one more door has been opened for them upon a richly historic past.

Book Reviews in Brief

The Penn Country and the Chilterns, by Ralph M. Robinson (London: The Bodley Head. 15s. net), describes a country rich in historical associations, and with scenery preeminently displaying the quality of Englishness. It has also what for thousands is a third attraction: it is within easy access of London. It may be visited, though hardly explored, between getting-up and going to bed in the city; or the city worker may dwell among its beauties. This last advantage is not, however, in the eyes of Mr. Robinson, who knew the old Chiltern towns in their quieter and less developed days, an unalloyed one; for it has meant that much green land has fallen to the builder of red-roofed bungalows, and that solitude grows harder and harder to find. But where it is, Mr. Robinson can find it. He is expert at escaping the beaten track. He writes as one who loves his theme, in a prose which is sober and satisfying. Equally intimate is his knowledge of the famous men who have lived in the Chilterns—Penn and the Quakers, Burke, Disraeli and the rest. The value of the book is greatly increased by Charles Bathurst's 25 illustrations. These, except for a frontispeice in color, are pen and wash monochromes. They are singularly happy in their suggestion of great distances and airy spaces and of the quality of earth and foliage and water; while the architectural drawing in them is clean and solid. They are in the fine old tradition of English water color.

Falmouth for Orders, by A. J. Villiers (New York: Holt. $3.50) is a notable addition to modern sea lore, both for its dramatic account of a race half round the earth of two square-rigged sailing vessels—probably the fastest and the fairest of the few afloat today—and for its account of the reign of the steel sailing ship virtually to its close. Alan Villiers is an able seaman. He is an able writer as well. The book was written as the author's adventure progressed from day to day, which probably accounts for the exuberance of the narrative. The moments of suspense which the accounts of the actual race evoke are widely spaced, for Herzogin Cecilie, erstwhile cadetship of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Line out of Bremen, the vessel in which the author served as able seaman, never fell in with her rival, the four-masted Swedish barque Beatrice, after the windjammers had set out on the 15,000-mile voyage from Australia "to lift the season's wheat to Falmouth for orders," early in 1928. But the "big Finn," as the author terms Herzogin Cecilie, did raise a sail on two occasions during the voyage, and thus the reader's interest remains focused on the race.

A few days after passing the Azores, the author relates: "With the sunrise of the ninety-sixth day at sea we saw a faint haze on the horizon ahead, and the haze was England." The Beatrice had not arrived.

The Waters of Africa, Being Volume Three of the Life and Works of Trader Horn, Edited by Ethelreda Lewis, New York: Simon and Schuster, $3.50, is composed of "conversations"—the wit, wisdom and philosophy of the Trader in homely talk with his discoverer and editress—and an autobiographical-fictional narrative written by the Trader himself after his own manner of spelling and punctuation. Thus the third volume continues the "human document" interest of which so much was heard when the first was published. The conscientious reviewer, beginning with the prologue, will note with interest that the present volume had been written a year before the first volume was published, and deduce from the text that "me viking story," as the Trader calls the second published volume, was finished about a week before the beginning of "The Waters of Africa," which now invites perusal. "Of the three Trader Horn books," says the paper jacket, "'The Waters of Africa,' with its strange mélange of fact and fancy, dramas, desires, memories and a regret without a tincture of remorse, will be found the most interesting." The present reviewer will agree immediately that the book is a strange mélange. He is not so sure that it is the most interesting. As Bacon has often been quoted as saying, some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. The third Trader Horn book (in order of publication) seems to this taster to fall into the first category. The narrative does not compel his interest; and the "conversations" contain much that in a busy world seems rather a waste of the reader's time. A smaller book would have been equally desirable.

Air Photography for Archæologists, by O. G. S. Crawford (London: H. M. Stationery Offices. 4s. 6d. net), describes the different ways in which air photographs reveal ancient sites. The photographs reproduced have been chosen to bring out the varying effects of shadow, soil and crops. Each subject is shown in pairs, such as summer and winter, morning and midday, sunshine and cloud. Thus one taken at an unsuitable time shows nothing, while the other shows a net-work of mounds, banks and former agricultural divisions. The book should be valuable to archæological excavators as it shows under what conditions sites should be air-photographed in order to give the best digging information. The plate showing the circular formation in Wiltshire which has been called Woodhenge (as opposed to Stonehenge) is particularly interesting. A photograph taken before the crop of corn was planted revealed little, but the growing corn affected the soil in such a way that the rings representing the old ditch and the post holes which had contained the wooden posts could be clearly seen.

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PRINTING—250 20-lb. bond letterheads, $2; billheads, envelopes, cards, same price; combination, $7; booklets, folders, labels, show cards; church printing; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; modern art department; printing cuts; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

A CHARMING 7-room home for someone who will appreciate it in Mountain Lakes, N. J.; good condition inside and out; lot 100'x200'; very reasonable terms. F. SADDLER, 365 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

American River Farm

131 acres, 11 miles from Sacramento, California, on main highway; improvements consist of 35 acres French prunes 6 years old, 18 acres choice table grapes, 10 acres almonds, 68 acres now in grain; all trees and vines in splendid condition; grain land is splendid land for walnuts, vines or fruit; all deep rich alluvial soil, second bottom; good house, barn and other farm buildings; Natomas ditch covers entire property, water charges $5.00 per acre for acreage irrigated; this is a splendid property and will bear the closest investigation; surrounded by improved holdings; sightly view and only 20 minutes' ride from the city limits; an ideal farm for the business man who wants a country home with an assured income and wants to develop a magnificent property; price on application. J. C. CARLY CO., 803 J St., Sacramento, Calif.

WINCHESTER, Riverside County, Calif.—For sale, $2500, forty acres farming land; thirty-five acres tillable; one-half mile from town and schools; near power lines; surface water at fifteen feet. D. R. DAVIS, 4727 Brooklyn Ave., Seattle, Wash.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women

Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ARCHITECTS

GEORGE FOOTE DUNHAM
Christian Science Church Designs
Southern Office
61 E. PINE STREET, ORLANDO, FLA.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WILL those persons who answered an advertisement published under this heading June 25 and 27 (who did not receive reply to their inquiry) which offered the lease of an established rest home in North Carolina at unusual terms, please write to MISS R. W. CUSHMAN, Skyland, N. C.

CAKES

"POUND CAKE"
Le Cordon Bleu, Norwalk, Conn.
2 lb. Loaf $2.50, Plus Postage
Sent C. O. D. Anywhere

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

DELIGHTFUL home near Washington, D. C., open for two or three people desiring rest or special care. Address Box 209, c/o Representative The Christian Science Monitor, 1285 Nat'l Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE

American River Farm

131 acres, 11 miles from Sacramento, California, on main highway; improvements consist of 35 acres French prunes 6 years old, 18 acres choice table grapes, 10 acres almonds, 68 acres now in grain; all trees and vines in splendid condition; grain land is splendid land for walnuts, vines or fruit; all deep rich alluvial soil, second bottom; good house, barn and other farm buildings; Natomas ditch covers entire property, water charges $5.00 per acre for acreage irrigated; this is a splendid property and will bear the closest investigation; surrounded by improved holdings; sightly view and only 20 minutes' ride from the city limits; an ideal farm for the business man who wants a country home with an assured income and wants to develop a magnificent property; price on application. J. C. CARLY CO., 803 J St., Sacramento, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women

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Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement occupying three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ROOMS AND BOARD

Desire to communicate with a young man who would appreciate a good home; reasonable. M-48, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., 142 W. 78th—Wholesome food prepared by experts, good surroundings, comfortable rooms with board; single $15, double $28; attractive skylight $12.50. CARLISLE.

ROOMS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 316 West 95th (31) — Cool, light, single room; clothes closet, running water, elevator. Tel. Riverside 6176.

N. Y. C., 66 West 94th—Cheerful, single quiet room, running water; private residence; reasonable; references. Riverside 6562.

NEW YORK—Attractive furnished room, duplex studio. 15 W. 67th St. WRIGHT. Trafalgar 9480.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPORT MAN, extensive knowledge of world's markets, textiles and all classes of merchandise, seeks position; highest references. J-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MANAGER — Restaurant, Luncheonette experience, wishes position any capacity pertaining to restaurant or luncheonette business where ability is paramount. S-44, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-ATTENDANT—Well educated woman; have traveled extensively; would like position with Christian Scientists preferred. F-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENTEEL educated woman desires position of any kind. X-52, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADY KNOLL, near Asbury — Country estate; sports, home cooking; booklet. Tel. Redbank 283. EMMA VAN HORN, Fair Haven, N. J.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION

JAN BOISSEVAIN DE HECK
Teacher of Singing
338 West 57th St., N. Y. C. Circle 10039
Mr. De Heck was for 8 years head of the Department of Voice at Skidmore College.

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PROVINCETOWN
PILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING
100-mile round trip Daily
to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped Iron
STEAMSHIP DOROTHY BRADFORD
Round Trip $2; One Way $1.75
Special rates for Clubs, Parties, etc. Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30 a.m.; Sun. 10 a.m., daylight sav. time. Tel. Hubbard 9392. Staterooms. Refreshments. Orchestra.

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Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eves. 8:30
Journey's End
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"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"
NEW MOON
with ROBERT HALLIDAY, GUS SHY, CHARLOTTE LANSING
Imperial Thea., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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NEW YORK CITY

Canadian Pacific Building
RESTAURANT
43D ST. AND MADISON AVE.
Good Food Prices Reasonable
Breakfast—Lunch—Sodas
CLOSED SUNDAYS

SAN FRANCISCO

States
Hof Bräu
RESTAURANT
MARKET AT 4th SAN FRANCISCO

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For Your Convenience

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.

Please enter my subscription to the Monitor for

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- ☐ One Year; $9 (£1 17s. 1d.) inclosed
- ☐ Six months; $4.50 (18s. 7d.) inclosed
- ☐ Three Months; $2.25 (9s. 3d.) inclosed
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Paintings, Engravings, Etchings, Water Colors, Mezzotints, Carbons, Gravures, Photographs, Artistic Picture Framing, Fine Mirrors.
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
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We carry Whittall Rugs

Delaware

WILMINGTON

Stern & Co.
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7TH & SHIPLEY STREETS
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
Radios Rugs
Furniture

Wilmington Hardware & Rubber Company
HARDWARE and TOOLS
Federal Tires

Toys, Household Furnishings
220 West Tenth Street

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Incorporated
Wilmington, Delaware
A House of Service
For All People

Telephone 217
House Furnishings
Paints and Brushes
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
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The M. MEGARY & SON COMPANY
FURNITURE
FLOOR COVERING
DRAPERIES
CHINA
SIXTH AND TATNALL STREETS

Pittsburgh Independent Oil Co.
Use Pittsburgh Ethyl Gasoline
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and 100% Pennsylvania Oil
Market & 12th Sts. Orange & 6th Sts.
Market & D Sts. 1619 Penn Ave.
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I. Elmer Perry Co.
Dependable Coal
Dependable Service
Phone 2096
29th and Boulevard Wilmington, Del.

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Gage Hats
Dresses
Hosiery
Lingerie
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EXCLUSIVE JEWELRY SERVICE SINCE 1879

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Ladies' Shoes and Hosiery
EXCLUSIVELY
830 Market St., Wilmington, Delaware

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Infants' and Children's Wear to 14 Years
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AGENCY SIMPLEX FLEXIE SHOES
Wilmington, Delaware

CARTLEDGE FLOWER SHOP
10th and Orange Sts. Wilmington, Del.
Phone 222

Gawthrop & Brother Co.
Plumbing and Heating
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Wilmington, Del.

Crosby & Hill Company
DEPARTMENT STORE
605, 607, 609 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

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Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEO. R. GRAY
Printing and Publishing
1432 K St. N. W. S. E. Cor. 15th
Phone Main 7014

BERGMANN'S
Dry Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
Office—1006 H St., N. W.
Phone District 3805
Plant—Lee Highway, Rosslyn, Va.
Phone Clarendon 200

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1729 Columbia Road, N. W.
Open Evenings

Virginia

LYNCHBURG

C. M. Guggenheimer Inc.
LYNCHBURG'S LEADING JOBBY GOODS STORE
For more than eighty-two years this store has served the Lynchburg public
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
912 MAIN ST LYNCHBURG, VA.

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See W. R. C. DAMERON
614 KRISE BLDG.

G. A. COLEMAN CO.
Beautiful Shoes
We have the famous
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
in the latest styles
910 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.
QUALITY, SERVICE and REASONABLE PRICES

WERTHEIMER & CO.
Clothing
Hats and Furnishings

Newport News
Largest and most complete home furnishing store
NEWPORT NEWS FURNITURE COMPANY
Newport News, Virginia

The W. S. Cadwell Hardware Co.
"Pioneer Hardware House"
Consult us when in need of Hardware and its allied lines.
2506 WASHINGTON AVE. Phone 4

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We are the sole distributors of the famous Berwind White Run of the Mine coal which is fully guaranteed by us.
PHONES 701 90
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BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
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NEWPORT NEWS LAUNDRY
C. F. GARNER, Manager
830 25th Street Phone 672-673

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
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Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

RALPH'S PLACE, Inc.
28th St. and Huntington Ave.
100% Automotive
The General Tire Road Service
PHONE 902

WARWICK FARMS
Milk That Is "Good for Babies"
E. L. MILLNER
Virginia Avenue and 32d Street
Phone 2259

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

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Fresh Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
TWO STORES
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Newport News, Va. Hampton, Va.

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The Broadway Department Store
Newport News, Va.

Schmelz National Bank
Washington Avenue at 25th Street
Home of Mr. 4%

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PATRONIZE
E. MC D. GEMMELL
2613 WASHINGTON AVENUE

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

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HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

George W. Thomas & Co.
Shoes and Hosiery
Southland Hotel 339 Granby St.
Tel. 23768

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

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High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROADST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
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—Townfield and Goldlex Tailored Wear.

POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
Second at Broad Street

Call Boulevard 4783
BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

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HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. Dabney & Co.
Broad at 5th
Shoes for the Entire Family

BLOOMBERG-MICHAEL
2018 WEST BROAD STREET
Home of good furniture, rugs, radios, Panatrope-Radiola and Brunswick Records. You can buy at our low cash prices or on our Budget Purchase Plan. Ask about it.

BONCILLA BEAUTY SHOP
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

Weiler Service Station
Amoco Gas
Allen Ave. at Broad Blvd. 4585

Fuel of All Kinds
SAMUEL H. COTTRELL & SONS
1103 W. Marshall Blvd. 2800

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRIC WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
308 East Grace St. Mad. 1982

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

RICHMOND
(Continued)

Smithfield Ham
Sliced Wafer-Thin
Beaten Biscuits, Cakes, Pies, Salads, Aspics, Home-Made Bread
701 W. Grace St., Mad. 6281
SARAH LEE KITCHEN

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

ROANOKE

You'll like shopping at HANCOCK'S —Roanoke's Metropolitan Department Store.
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
601-609 S. Jefferson St.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Walk-Over
SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
204 South Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

I. Bachrach Shoe Company
Shoes of the Better Kind for Men and Women
212 S. JEFFERSON ST.

KLENSALL CLEANING and DYE WORKS Inc.
806 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia
"By our work we are known, By our service we have grown."
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
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COLONIAL NATIONAL BANK
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4% Paid on Savings

Hickey-Freeman Clothes
BUSH & HANCOCK, Inc.
Men's Furnishings and Clothing
208 S. Jefferson St., Roanoke, Va.

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
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ROANOKE, VA.

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CHARLESTON

Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

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HUNTINGTON SEATING CORPORATION
55 Years
Builders of Church Furniture
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"Everything from Business Cards to Newspapers"
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$7 SEALE STYLE SHOES SURELY SATISFY
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915 FOURTH AVENUE
FASHION SHOES of QUALITY

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427 NINTH STREET
Where friends meet
Phone 21800

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
Phone 23394

Huntington 4141
Parkersburg 600
Charleston 7600
BLACK and WHITE CABS

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

Bradshaw-Diehl Co.
"Huntington's Modern Store"
Your little co-operation cards addressed to the Advertising Manager are especially appreciated because they give us personal contact with you.

FLORENCE EMERY
1223 FIFTH AVENUE
Wallpaper Floor Coverings
Furniture. Draperies

Mossman Bros. Co.
Face Brick—Hollow Tile
Mortar Colors
Builders' Supplies for 30 Years

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

ANY WEATHER CAR—9d. mile (out); quotations for long distances or tours; careful owner driver. N. W. EVENDEN, "Ellesmere," Sunbury-on-Thames. Tel. 98 Sunbury.

SALOON car available town or country; terms moderate. Apply 1 Burnham Court, London, W. 2. Park 7854.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BARKSTON HOUSE
1 Barkston Gardens, London, S. W. 5.
Kelvin 8917
and 17 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5.
Frobisher 3053
Delightful Quarters, Real Home Comfort, good food. Quiet but most convenient.
Terms from three guineas.
Resident Proprietress: MISS ST. CLAIR

COLLINGHAM COURT PRIVATE HOTEL, 13 Collingham Rd., London, S. W. 5—Just off Cromwell Rd.; within easy reach of shops, etc.; perfect quiet at night; from £3.3.0. Frobisher 6179. MRS. L. ROBINSON.

Cumberland House Hotel
Telephone Kensington 7630
51 and 53 Earl's Court Square
South Kensington, London, S.W.5
Pleasantly situated. Good locality, comfort, convenience, good food. Bed & breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6. Special residential terms from 2½ gns. Also at Sandykeld Hall, Bournemouth.

ENGLISH CHEF BILLIARDS GAS FIRES
Write for Illustrated Tariff
HOTEL ELIZABETH
12 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS
Lancaster Gate, London, W. 2
Quiet, comfortable hotel, one minute Hyde Park. Good food, good cooking. Terms from three guineas. Paddington 1734.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. ('Phone Kelvin 8280.)

LEXHAM MANSIONS HOTEL
34 to 38 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.
There is a delightful freshness at this hotel; the dining-room is spacious, the lounge airy, the bedrooms comfortable; full bathroom accommodation, some bedrooms have bathrooms attached; night porter; lift; private garden; easy reach of City and West End; terms from 3½gns. per week or 12s. per day. 'Phone Western 0471-2. Teleg. Cosily, Kens., London.

LONDON, HYDE PARK, 72 Oxford Terrace). W. 2—High-class guest house for ladies; fixed terms; board-residence 30/-; separate cubicles; temporary visitors £2.2.0. week; every comfort. Phone Padd. 7732.

LONDON—Bed, breakfast, other meals optional, from 27/6. VALE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, 12 The Vale, Acton. Buses passing door.

LONDON—Board-residence in well-appointed house; verandah leading into gardens; next house has now been added; reduction for long stay; near Earl's Court Station. 4 Brahams Gardens, S. W. 5.

LONDON, Devonshire House Hotel, 6 & 7 Princes Square, Hyde Park, W. 2—Best English cooking, constant hot water; very central; single rooms from 2½ guineas, double £4.14.6. Phone Park 7137.

LONDON, 12 Endsleigh St., W. C. 1—Mrs. Beatty offers bed and breakfast from 6/- nightly, or weekly terms; clean, comfortable, quiet; gas fires, hot water; suits pressed. Phone Museum 7042.

LONDON, 8 Anson Rd., Cricklewood, N. W. 2—Board residence from £2.2.0. to £3.3.0; constant hot water; near trains, buses; 30 mins. City. MRS. McKENZIE, Willesden 2286.

28 PEMBRIDGE GARDENS
Tel. Park 2964 London, W. 2
Comfortable Private Hotel; central, near leading shops; excellent cooking and service; garden; moderate inclusive terms.

2 LANCASTER PLACE, Hampstead, London, N. W. 3
Comfortably appointed private hotel; gas fires in bedrooms, good cuisine; 15 minutes West End; inclusive from 3½ gns.; partial board quoted if desired. Phone: Primrose 2219.

QUANTOCK HOUSE
Guest House for Professional Women
LONDON—Quiet home with modern conveniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms & garden, constant hot water, gas fires, partial board, good cuisine; excellent tube & bus service; from 2 gns. MISS COOMBS, 17 Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 11. Speedwell 2680.

SIMLA COURT
PERFECTLY situated, well-furnished hotel, 5 minutes' walk from Christian Science church and Kensington Gardens, accessible to all parts; hot & cold running water and gas fires in bedrooms, central heating, excellent and liberal table, 12/- per day, 3½ to 5 gns. per week.
14 DAWSON PLACE, LONDON, W. 2
Park 2478

SERVICE BED-SITTINGROOMS
Bramham Gardens, London, S. W. 5—Breakfast and dinner served in each room; divan beds, gas fires, laundry for tenants' use; from 45/- inclusive. Phone Kens. 9474. Box K-1174, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Rd., Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0490.

BOARD FOR STUDENTS

LONDON, Bayswater—English home with English conversation for students perfecting their English; Christian Scientists preferred. M. WISE, 13 Palace Court.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study and for those needing rest and experienced care. Write or phone MISS BRANFORD, MISS M. ARMSTRONG, 119 Lansdowne Rd., Kensington Park, W. 11. Park 3140.

LONDON, Sunny Lodge, a temporary home for those needing care and attention. K-1580, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CORSETIERE

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed, wear Corset or Belt made to measure by
Mme. B. FESTA
12 Baker St., W. 1. Tel. Welbeck 6439

DRESSMAKING

LADIES' own materials, Gowns, Coats; Remodelling. SILVESTRIA BUDD, 7 St. Mary Abbot's Ter., Kensington Rd., London, W. 14.

FROCKS AND COATS—Good cut and style; ladies' own materials made up if desired. MULLIGAN, London. Paddington 8276.

SMARTLY cut frocks or suits made to measurements from 25/-. Any design copied. 18A-BEL MACKAY, Arcade House, 27 Old Bond St., London. Regent 1640.

DUPLICATING

DUPLICATING "MOTTERSHEAD" London, S. W. 6. 1 Clancarty Road.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE KEY
DOMESTIC AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
for Governesses, Children's Nurses, Domestic Staff, etc. Special care given to meet individual needs.
64 GEORGE STREET, BAKER STREET
London, W. 1 Tel. Welbeck 9257

COLLISON & KELLY, Ltd., maintain an Employment Bureau for Shorthand Typists and general office appointments for both male and female. Typewriting, Facsimile Letters. 20 Copthall Av., London, E.C.2. London Wall 3180.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, West Norwood — Well-appointed self-contained modern flat, situated over Bank premises; good location; two sitting rooms, two bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom; easy access to City and West End; inclusive rent £135 per annum. Apply in first instance to F. R. GARNETT, 15 Uffington Rd., S. E. 27.

LONDON—Unfurnished Flats & Maisonettes; constant hot & cold water; long lease; moderate rents; no premium. Apply Store, 4 William St., Knightsbridge, S. W. 1.

FLATS WANTED

WANTED, near South Kensington Station or Sloane Square, unfurnished flat; 3 ladies; moderate rent. Box K-1395, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FOR SALE

CHINESE dining room furniture complete; Bokara prayer rug, pair antique finely carved Italian chairs, collection old chints curtains. Box K-2204, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FOR SALE—Roneo Duplicator, self-feeder, excellent condition; cost £23; three reams foolscap and six reams quarto duplicating paper; one can ink; three linen pads; signature outfit £17.10.0; can be seen any time, preferably after 7 p. m. MISS BLACK, 34 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8.

OLD CHINESE SHAWL—Cream embroidered; heavy fringe; 20 gns. Box K-2314, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES WANTED

LONDON—Wanted to purchase freehold house, containing eight rooms, Bayswater; price moderate. Box K-2318, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MOTOR CARS

REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, Automobile Engineers, 30 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. 1. Sloane 3548—Cars of all makes supplied, new or second-hand; accessories, tyres, insurance shipping, house-lighting sets and wireless.

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LONDON—To let, time in Practitioner's office; W. Kensington district. Box K-2303, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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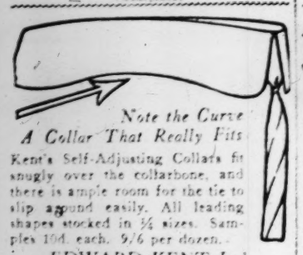

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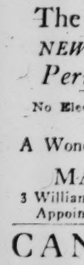

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH

Where: Germany

When: Seventeenth to eighteenth centuries.

Why Famous: A German composer whom many hold to be "the most profound and original musical thinker the world has ever known." He laid the foundation for a new school of musical composition, differing radically from the restrictive type of music which preceded him. He wrote in nearly every musical form, for almost all instruments of his day. He established a new and broader technique of keyboard playing and introduced the system of equal temperament in use today, to prove the efficacy of which he wrote the collection of preludes and fugues known as "The Well-Tempered Clavichord" He was, moreover, a character of sterling worth: a man modest, sincere and deeply religious.

Bach's musical genius showed itself early; but at the age of ten he was placed under the guardianship of an uncle, who did not think fit to encourage the musical strain in him. Denied access to a volume of music which he longed to study, the young Sebastian copied it secretly by moonlight. Often he walked many miles to hear celebrated performers on the organ. Genius, coupled with indomitable energy, soon won him success as composer, teacher and organist, although the full extent of his contribution to music was not appreciated until many years later.

Indeed, his work remained in comparative obscurity until the early nineteenth century, when the awakening musical thought of Europe began to recognize its worth. Largely through the influence of Mendelssohn, his works, the bulk of which were still in manuscript, were published and performed, arousing everywhere the greatest enthusiasm. The rich flowering of musical genius that followed was due in large part to the influence of Bach. Of amazing versatility, his music combines humor and melodic charm with profound emotion, sustained majesty and perfection of form. His masterly counterpoint is often thought to be the distinguishing feature of his genius, but he was more than an expert contrapuntist. Bach was a deep thinker with a new message, for want of which his form, however exquisite, would have been meaningless. He was a pioneer who, while charting new fields for others, carried his own task to the realm of consummate art.

A Quotation for Today

EVERY duty which is bidden to wait returns with seven other duties at its back.
—CHARLES KINGSLEY

Odds and Ends

First Upright Piano
The first upright piano was patented in 1800 by John Isaac Hawkins, an Englishman, who at that time was residing in the United States.

Smallest Distance
A machine developed by P. P. Ciom measures one-billionth of an inch, which is regarded as the smallest measurable distance.

Women in Cotton Mills
Approximately 200,000 women are employed in the cotton mills of the United States.

Salary of Italy's King
The salary of the King of Italy—regarded as the highest paid monarch—is equivalent to $2,858,000. The King and Queen of Great Britain receive jointly approximately $2,950,000.

Bananas
The plant which yields most food an acre is the banana, the average yield of which is 32,000 pounds an acre.

Alfalfa
According to historical accounts, alfalfa was first raised in Persia.

The Children's Corner

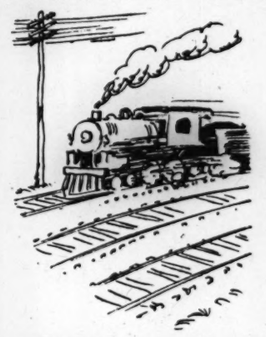
Peter Runs Away

WHEN Peter the Great, the little green engine, set out that morning, he never even dreamed of running away!

It all started through a huge, black engine, with a long, long tail of carriages, rushing past him. "I suppose he's far too busy to say, 'Good morning,'" puffed Peter the Great, thoughtfully.

Then another big engine did exactly the same thing, and that time the little green one snorted to himself, "How perfectly splendid to be as important and useful as that!"

As he went along with his train of carriages for the next few miles, he sang, "Splendid, splendid, splendid,



Peter Sang "Clever, Clever, Clever," to Himself, as He Sped Past.

did," all the time, and wished he were an express train, too.

When they came to the next country station, Bill, the driver, got off the train to stroke the station cat, and Tom, the stoker, went to help him. So the little green engine was left by himself, and he suddenly decided that he would rush off that very minute and be a useful and important express train, too.

William Edward, the station cat, was purring so loudly that Bill and Tom did not hear Peter the Great's shriek of delight as he set off, so they missed their chance of stopping him, and had to send a message to all the signalmen round about, saying, "Look out for Peter the Great—he's running away."

Then all the signalmen put down their papers and looked for a very big and mighty engine to come thundering by. And when they found that Peter the Great was only a tiny green engine who puffed and snorted to himself, they were so astonished that they nearly forgot to send him along the track where he would be safe.

But, of course, Peter the Great thought he was choosing his own way, so he sang, "Clever, clever, clever," as he sped past, and looked at the scenery.

He went on and on till at last the sea appeared in front of him, and then he was so pleased that he would have turned a somersault if the carriages hadn't been in the way.

"This is just where I've always wanted to come to," he said. "Why, I'm even cleverer than I thought!"

All at once, for some reason, he found himself getting slower, and slow-er, and sl-ow-er—just like that.

"Somebody's pulling me back," he said at first. And then, "Oh, bother, I forgot my breakfast this morning!" (Of course, no engine, even the very cleverest, can run far without a good meal of coal.)

However, he managed to reach the seaside station (not a bit like an express, though), and then all the children hopped out of the train and went to paddle and dig. And there Peter the Great saw Tom and Bill on the platform, waiting for him. He was surprised!

They gave him a good breakfast, and afterward he said, "Thank you very much and good-by. I'm running away because I want to be important and useful, like an express train."

But, before he had time to puff off again, they said, "Why, you are important and useful! If you weren't there to run to the city, the country people would have to live somewhere else!"

"I never thought of that," snorted Peter the Great, "perhaps you're right."

Of course they were, so he went back home, and that night he learnt a perfectly new shriek, to remind himself never to run away again!

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What period of American antique furniture can be purchased at moderately low prices?—*Antiques Page*.... 20
2. How much did the average automobile owner in the United States pay in gasoline taxes last year?—*Odds and Ends*..... 20
3. What symbol of peace was adopted by the Boy Scouts at the world jamboree in England? — *Random Ramblings* 20
4. How much should a house, completely finished and ready to move into, cost as compared to one's annual income? — *Home Building Page* 20
5. What constitutes one of the vital problems in dealing with the racketeer?—*News Section* ..... 20 —

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Consolation

The Latin *consolari* (*con* for *cum*, "fully," *solari*, "to solace") means "to console, to comfort fully." It implies not only the assuaging of grief or the softening or lessening of trouble, but the assurance of definite relief as well as cheer.

Consolation is the kind of alleviating which anyone with a kind heart and sincere interest may bestow. It soothes and sustains. Persons "console"; things may "solace."

The third syllable of con-so-la'tion is emphasized. Sound first *o* as in *odd*, second *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *late*, *tion* like *shun*.

"Her words and deeds were a consolation to him in his trials."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: An eastern lad claims distinction for not having worn a hat for six years. Seems to be a non-top record.

Judge: When the Indians sold New York they must have sold the streets to the taxi drivers. They certainly act as if they own them.

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph: Well, one good thing, the gentleman who loaned Henry Ford two cents to buy a stamp with is not trying to get into vaudeville or the movies on the strength of it.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

Norfolk, Va.

LITTLE Grace, 9 years of age, was sitting by when one of the Dorcas Society members remarked that they had no more money wherewith to buy material to make clothes for the needy families of the city.

The next few days were very busy ones for Grace. She went here and there among her friends and neighbors and got the promise of a cake from one, a pie from another, and so on. Then she announced that she was having a cake and pie sale at her mother's home and would have some of her mother's best homemade cakes among others for sale. The enterprise brought her about $10, which she immediately took to the Dorcas Society.

Encouraged by this success, she enlisted some of her little friends in another effort. Among them they composed a little play with themselves as actors. She wrote out tickets and a program and made it known in the neighborhood that the playlet would be given at her home.

The performance was well attended and netted $50, which was promptly turned over to the Dorcas Society by the little philanthropist.

The Sewing Machine

Los Angeles

A WOMAN found herself suddenly left alone in the world without any means of supporting herself beyond a slight knowledge of dressmaking. But this revenue was seemingly closed when she found it impossible to continue the payments on her sewing machine.

When this was explained to the sewing machine company they promptly presented a brand new sewing machine to the widow. Moreover, they did not stop at this generous act, but had enough of the spirit of the Samaritan to include a full course in dressmaking with their gift.

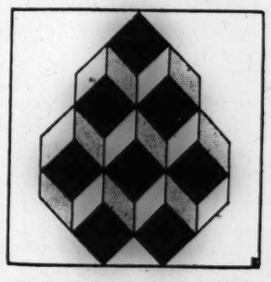
In Lighter Vein

Business

"Then this is your farewell tour?"

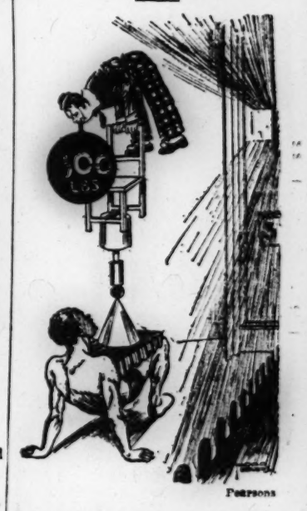
"All depends. If it goes well I may sign up next season for a welcome back."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

How Many Cubes?



This Is More of an Optical Illusion Than a Puzzle, for at First Glance You May See Six Cubes, but Looking Again You May Discover Seven.

Answer to Sum Puzzle:
Top row: Cross out 2nd, 3rd and 4th 1's.
2nd row: Cross out 2nd 2.
3rd row: Cross out 2nd and 4th 3's.
4th row: Cross out 2nd and 3rd 4s.
5th row: Cross out 3rd and 4th 5's.



Pearsons

The Man on Top: "A rise of a quid a week, Signor Bagasco—or I yawns!"

The Railroad Habit

Bill was a locomotive engineer, and having a visitor, he was showing off the radio. "Yep, Frank, I built her all myself," and he proudly swung the dial.

Frank listened a moment, then remarked: "I believe ye, Bill. She whistles for every station."—*Santa Fe Magazine*

More Than Enough

Sammy (aged seven): "Mamma, can I have some more puddin'?"

Mother: "No, Sammy, you've had enough."

Sammy: "But, Mother, I don't want enough. I want too much."—*Answers.*

Not Located as Yet

Esther: "One of my girl friends is here at the beach looking for her husband."

Richard: "What's his name?"

Esther: "Oh, she doesn't know yet."—*Montreal Star.*

Not So Thrilling

"I'm on my way to cover the latest mystery."

"Oh, you're a reporter, or, perhaps, a detective!"

"Neither—I'm a bookbinder."

Safeguards

Visitor: "You appear to be very fond of the radio."

Father: "Not particularly, but when I have these earphones on I can't hear my neighbor's piano."

An Old Custom

"Why do they always give a shower to a girl who is going to be married?"

"Merely a quaint old custom to symbolize the beginning of a reign."—*Santa Fe Magazine.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today we took a long hike through the woods and fields—
I was galloping around investigating hollow logs and trees—
And while the Boss and his friends were studying the plants and flowers and birds and things like that—
And trying to get acquainted with the little chipmunks and squirrels and rabbits—
And just having a good time generally!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Reparations in Kind

PAYMENTS in kind about which the conference at The Hague has found itself in some difficulty have always at once attracted and alarmed Germany's creditors. The British particularly object to German coal deliveries, which interfere with the British coal industry; but the French also have consistently displayed distrust of this method of payment, and despite the various agreements have been reluctant to allow their own industrialists to be injured by German deliveries.

This attitude is perfectly natural and proper. It is an unpleasant prospect for home manufacturers to find German goods which count in payment of reparations driving them out of business. The advantages of allowing Germany to pay in kind were soon seen to be offset by the disadvantages, and from the beginning the system has languished.

But France and Italy have been more receptive to coal, while England, whose coal export trade is heavily hit, chafes at cheaper German coal taken in compensation and resold to the detriment of British coal. Clearly this from the British viewpoint is unfair competition.

When the losses of other countries are considered, it would be well to remember that England loses export orders on millions of tons of coal and pays millions of pounds in unemployment benefit to workless miners. The price fixed by the Versailles Treaty to be credited to Germany for sea-borne reparation coal was the lowest export price, and overland deliveries were reckoned at German pithead price plus freightage. France, Italy and Belgium found it cheaper to take this coal instead of buying in the open market. Reparations in coal happened to suit them, but all reparations in kind must be to the detriment of somebody as interfering with the ordinary operation of commercial laws.

The Dawes plan restricted deliveries, and it was agreed that coal should be taken by means of direct commercial contracts with German coal owners. The allied importers paid their own governments, and German exporters were paid by their Government.

Now the Young report, prolonging the system of reparations in kind, further permits a reselling of reparation coal. This means, according to the general view, that foreign governments supplied with free coal can sell against legitimate coal dealers.

We come back to the economic proposition that such extraordinary payments as are implied in reparations cannot easily be transferred. Cash on a large scale means a decline of currencies. Goods on a large scale means an artificial derangement of markets. Mr. Young and his colleagues were faced with an almost insoluble problem. Despite objections in some quarters to an international bank, it is probably that institution which, acting as a clearing house, supplies the best key to the conundrum.

Puff Box and Pineapple

ONE of the most obvious and yet pointed conclusions in current surveys of the "racket" situation in Chicago is the repeated declaration that this new form of organized crime could not exist in the face of determined official action. This thought finds expression in almost every discussion of "racketeering." It depicts enforcement caught in the nutcracker that is welded by the liaison of crime and politics.

The simplicity of this general statement leads the investigators to probe further. What other factors are causative? What hidden conditions have fostered the development of this system of extortion in which intimidation and violence play major rôles?

The answers have thrown the spotlight upon the economic phase of the situation. Conclusions of the Illinois Crime Survey, drawn by Prof. Ernest W. Burgess of the American Sociological Association, place a sizable share of the responsibility upon the antitrust laws. The logic, briefly, is that business organizations which are denied legal means of controlling competition are forced to fall back upon criminal methods. The conclusion is supported by the evidence that all "racketeering" does not originate with the gangsters. Chicago investigations, as well as those in other cities, have disclosed cases where unscrupulous business men employed thugs to "strong arm," bomb or intimidate their competitors.

This point of view follows a valuable tangent, but it tends to take the discussion out of the main circle of facts. It overlooks the point that "racketeering" is the result of a social rather than an economic condition. The type of business which resorts to "racketeering" would not reform itself if legal trade restrictions were lightened. The "puff box" and "pineapple"—by which terms the racketeer knows his machine gun and his nitroglycerine bomb—are not employed in a legitimate effort to overcome commercial difficulties. Their use results rather from the greed which an apathetic officialdom allows to run virtually unchecked.

One attempt in Chicago to "racketeer" a professional group proved the most notable setback that the gangsters have received. The defensive efforts succeeded not only because of the association which was able to take part in combating the "racket," but because of the integrity and fortitude of the professional men themselves. Instances of this caliber prompted another investigator to declare that "only a few days of life are left for the racket . . . when the law enforcement officials and the citizens make up their minds to destroy it."

Pioneer history of the United States contains many examples of virulent lawlessness, supposedly beyond control, that have been summarily ended by a single incorruptible official. It was not only the sheriffs' guns which did the work, but the quality of determination that they carried above their holsters.

Labor Writes a Code

REPRESENTATIVES of organized labor in the United States, through the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, have, at the invitation of a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, undertaken to write a chapter in the national legal code. As a major proposal in the draft agreed upon and submitted to the Senate subcommittee, it is sought to exempt labor, as farmer associations are now exempted, from the provisions of antitrust laws. This is upon the theory that labor is not a commodity. By this means it no doubt is proposed to render impossible any charge that a conspiracy has been entered into which has made possible the use of violence in an attempt to enforce labor's demands against its employers.

But of equal importance, and perhaps of even greater significance, fundamentally, is the inclusion in labor's proffered code of a provision that in all cases of alleged contempt growing out of the violation of a restraining order enjoining strikes the issue, instead of being one for the court to determine, shall be submitted to a jury. This is a concession to which organized labor has long insisted it is entitled. Repeated decisions have reiterated the vested power of those judges who ordered the issuance of injunctions in the first instance to determine, finally, the issues involved in any alleged contemptuous violation thereof.

At the forthcoming regular session of Congress, it now seems probable, the effort will be renewed to revive the essential features of the so-called Shipstead-LaGuardia bill, regarded by the Judiciary Committee as somewhat extravagant in its provisions. The chief features of that bill are almost identical, however, with those described as embraced in the measure which the labor organizers have decided to submit to the subcommittee. A substantial victory for labor will have been won if it succeeds in establishing by law the theory that labor is neither tangible nor transferable, and that because of this it is not property which can be protected or the right to which can be determined in a court of equity. Such a theory, if indorsed by legislation and sustained by the courts, would quite effectually nullify any future federal action designed to perpetuate labor regulation by injunction.

A Rail Investment Trust

WITH the remarkable increase in the investment trust activities in the United States in the last year, it is, perhaps, only logical that such a trust should be formed to specialize in railroad securities. With the increased earning power of the rails, which was further enhanced by the Supreme Court's decision in the O'Fallon case, the railroad stocks, long neglected by most investors, have suddenly come into their own, and the new trust will place its funds in securities of this type.

Investors may find in glancing through the lists of rail stocks which the new trust either is preparing to purchase, or has already purchased, an illuminating survey of the railroad stocks which rail executives themselves, together with financial men who comprise the directorate of the new concern, regard as the soundest investments. Among those which they have selected are not only the outstanding rail stocks in companies of substantial earning power and with large reserve funds built up over a period of years, but also carriers which, although not now in the dividend-paying class, are apparently due to enter this category shortly, if the judgment of the directors of the investment trust may be relied upon.

This trust differs from the holding companies formed by the railroads themselves, for, in the latter case, the purpose is that of providing an instrument for carrying stocks in other railroads which will be, supposedly, beyond the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, while the investment trust, as such, is intended to provide a suitable form of investment for those who, in buying its stock, obtain a wide diversity of securities. Curiously enough, the investment trust is reported to be buying heavily into one of the railroad holding companies, thus creating an interesting pyramid of ownership.

A Migration Extraordinary

SINCE the great exodus of Bible record, migration has had varied and interesting aspects to its credit. But of all such exchanges of one soil for another, the recent repatriation of 900 Swedes from Russia to the land of their ancestors unquestionably stands unique. Incidentally, "Gammel Svenskby"—Old Swedish Town—on the River Dniester, passes from history.

To realize the significance of this migratory incident it is necessary to turn back the pages of time and see how, in the year 1700, there emigrated from Sweden to the island of Dagoe in the Baltic a number of families that eighty-seven years later were deported to the Ukraine, where they set up an isolated colony and managed to retain their Protestant religion and Swedish language. All appears to have gone well for these people until the change of government in Russia brought new rules that seem to have interfered with long-cherished customs. It was then that the pastor of the colony undertook a trip to Sweden, as a result of which the Swedish Government interested itself in having the entire colony repatriated.

No newcomers, it is said, ever received a more hearty welcome than was accorded these people about to settle in the land of their ancestors. After the long and arduous journey by rail and boat through continental Europe, the travelers finally arrived at Trelleborg, where no less a member of the royal Swedish household than Prince Charles, Duke of Vestergotland, received them. Later they went to Jönköping, where they were quartered until provision could be made for their settling on small holdings.

A problem arose how to grant citizenship to these descendants of Swedish colonists, all born in Russia, But, while the law decrees that one must live five years in Sweden before obtaining citizenship, the King has the power to intervene in their behalf. No doubt Gustaf Adolf will exercise his royal prerogative in the present instance. By doing so, this unique "home coming" offers a striking evidence how time and space obliterate themselves when that which is lasting binds those of kindred nativity and inclinations.

To the credit of the Soviet Government, it is said that it did all in its power to facilitate the transportation of its nearly 1000 citizens about to change domicile. Also, the Swedish Red Cross proved a great aid to the travelers on their migration from Russia to Scandinavia.

The Price of the Law

FOLLOWING the recent condemnation by Lord Scrutton, one of the London Justices of Appeal, of the high cost of litigation in England, the question whether lawyers do not exact too exorbitant a price for their professional services is, not for the first time, reported to be agitating British public opinion. It is true that a lawyer is as much entitled to make the best use of his talents as any business man. But Lord Justice Scrutton's contention that it is preposterous to fix a high fee for a leading counsel in a small case is all the same incontrovertible. "If that were the standard of legal remuneration," Lord Scrutton observed, "the law courts would close at a very early stage, because the costs of litigation set up by the legal profession would be so extravagant that ordinary people could not get justice in the law courts."

But, fortunately, it is not. In isolated cases of what another English judge recently characterized as "luxury" lawyers, it well may be that the price demanded as a brief fee is far too exorbitant. But it is well to remember that the number of such successful pleaders at the bar is necessarily small in any given country. It is, besides, also arguable that in a great number of cases the client can avail himself of the services of a less fashionable and, therefore, less costly lawyer, who would be as effective in his pleading as his more brilliant, though perhaps not more learned, friend. After all, it is the judge and jury with whom the verdict finally rests; and many a trial has demonstrated the hollowness of pleading based on eloquence alone.

It may, nevertheless, be not altogether undesirable that, from time to time, the bench should remind the bar that a lawyer's personal interest is sometimes not entirely compatible with his professional obligations. If such strictures are at all likely to keep legal fees within reasonable bounds, great good will undoubtedly ensue to the cause of justice. But even if their effect should not be immediate, it is highly important that public opinion can in this matter derive support from the bench. For, apart from cases that attract great publicity wherein even a famous lawyer will readily appear for a small or even nominal fee, there come daily before the courts in every country of the world cases where the litigants cannot afford to pay high fees. The ends of justice demand that in such instances the pleading on each of the two sides should at least be competent.

"I Am Reminded of a Story"

NOW that radio has transformed many a drooping custom into a blooming success, why does it not turn its attention to the old-fashioned banquet, with its list of home talent orators who respond at length to the gallant warblings of the amateur toastmaster?

At the present moment, balmy summer atmosphere and open-air amusements seem to have driven the high-powered banquet, with its sleepy banqueteers, into temporary eclipse. But just as soon as the trees begin to put on their autumn millinery the shine of the orator's pulsating shirt front will again gladden the dining hall.

Col. Rufus Mugwump probably knows how to fashion a clothespin in carload lots, but as a speaker on "Trends of the Times" he is almost a total loss. He mumbles the point of his jests—lifted from the Toaster's Guide, page 184—and forgets that the period is still a highly useful punctuation mark.

The citizenry is in rather a hopeless state if it cannot be warned and edified sufficiently in a ten-minute speech. Local pride that does not burst into heavy reverberation by use of a short fuse, instead of a long one, is perhaps not worthy of a headline.

The radio can save the banquet from extinction if it only will. Let the promoters put on a model program in New York or Chicago, employ some five-minute men whose voices can be heard and whose remarks crackle with wit and wisdom. Then let the listeners stay discreetly at home in their comfortable business clothes, instead of donning their open-face vests, there to enjoy the proceedings without expenditure of a five-dollar bill on provisions and rhetoricals.

Editorial Notes

Stationed for over ten years in the Bowery, Colonel Wynchell, of the Salvation Army, may be said to be in a pretty good position to judge the effects of prohibition in that particular area of New York City. He recently said, "The liquor business today is a tiny trickle, whereas before prohibition it was a mighty torrent." If the mighty torrent has already been cut down to a trickle, it does not seem unreasonable that even that may soon be dried up.

Along with the honor and praise given to the Graf Zeppelin, and other aeronautical speed and endurance records, do not fail to give a share to the humming bird, who is about ready to "take off" on his annual flight to Venezuela.

Those who seem discontented with their lot and wish for riches might take cognizance of these words from John D. Rockefeller Sr.: "I look back upon my fishing and woodchopping days in Ohio as the happiest in my life."

Or What's a Thesaurus For?

PLATITUDE frowned and placed his spectacles on his very serious nose. Cliché shrugged her Gallic shoulders with an air of paled vivacity. Stencil and Rubber Stamp, vacuous youths, were exchanging notes behind their idle hands. While Bromidiom (see Gelett Burgess) ruminated in silence, straining fecklessly for a good wise crack.

Platitude rose and cleared his throat in the solemn preparation of speech. "Words and phrases that were good enough for our fathers," he announced in stentorian tones, "are good enough for us."

"Yea, yea," agreed his compeers.

"Louder—and funnier," superimposed Rubber Stamp in audible undertone.

Cliché bit her lip with refined annoyance. She did wish those boys would behave. How superior she was to this American slang. It distressed her more than tongue could tell.

* * *

"I don't know a thing about English diction," descanted Bromidiom, "but I know what I like. Plain words for plain people. That suits me. All these high-falutin' words! I like to know where I am with a writer. But let paterfamilias go on. He knows more than all the rest of us put together."

"We must rout the enemy," proclaimed the patriarchal Platitude, smoothing his long beard the while. "Rare words, long words, words that the common people don't use in the daily mart for the buying of bread, radios and motors, must go by the board. We'll have none of them."

"Hear, hear," assented the assembled autocrats of speech.

The gray patriarch paused in his semaphoric gesturing in order to mop his brow.

"They disturb people, you know, those unusual words," said Stencil. "People don't like them. Can't read in peace without hopping up for a Dictionary every other paragraph."

"Makes 'em feel unlettered, too," contributed Rubber Stamp. "'Tisn't flattering to have some smart Aleck show off a string of words you've never heard of before."

"Well, it's a pretty kettle of fish," sighed Cliché, "when writers must be forever abandoning the old for the new."

"Not that many writers do, at that. Most of them stick to us rather well, after all," encouraged Bromidiom, who considered himself something of a wag, and was at least optimistic, even when he didn't quite succeed in being funny.

* * *

"What I say is . . ." began Platitude again in his platitudinous way.

"Things have come to a pretty pass . . ."

"After all is said and done . . ."

"Let us stand by our guns . . ."

"I believe in letting well enough alone . . ."

The assembly broke out in orchestrated clamor.

"No ways like the old ways . . ."

"Down with the NEW words . . ."

"But there are very few really NEW words," sounded a clear, elegant voice above the dissonant clash of consonant ideas. And then the voice went on, floating across the sudden spell of hushed surprise. "We've all been living in the Dictionary quite as long a time as you. You even make your home in the Thesaurus beside us. We're often next-door neighbors."

"That's a bright creature," observed Bromidiom, with his usual bland receptivity.

"Overdressed," snipped Cliché, withdrawing closer into her wrap of faded finery.

"Some girl, eh?" appraised Rubber Stamp and Stencil approvingly.

"But too high hat for us," they inwardly retreated. Indeed, they did look decidedly old hat beside her ineffable freshness.

"Who are you?" demanded Platitude, with stern directness. "It is our right to know," he felt it necessary to add.

* * *

"I am she whom the poet seeks. I am the liberator. I set other words free from the waste of inertia, lying imprisoned as they do between great board covers . . ."

"Unwept, unhonored and unsung," assisted Stencil.

"Surely any reader ought to be able to endure the prick of a new word now and then, or rather, a word new to him," the Bright One resumed. "After all, the words aren't really new. They've been blossoming in the Dictionary and ripening in the Thesaurus as long as the rest of you.

"Why shouldn't they be aired occasionally? Why shouldn't conversation be enlivened and reading enriched by the introduction of an unfamiliar word? What can be more exhilarating than an article, a book or a person that drives one to the Dictionary? There they are, page on page—words of one's own language that one is not yet acquainted with—leaf after leaf of words—(to say nothing of the perennial picture gallery) imaginative, colorful, horizon-stretching words."

"Takes all kinds to make a world," mused Stencil, half impressed.

"Reading them by the page is not so dull, either," continued the visitor, "although it doesn't so successfully intaglio them in thought. But to look up one of them, to study its pronunciation, its ancestry and inheritance, its variety of meanings, makes it one's own. Ah, how it satisfies the acquisitive sense to come away that much the richer."

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"It all depends on the audience," added Bromidiom. "Some like 'em hot, some like 'em cold, so to speak. But I suppose even the justly famed man in the street might find tonic in a new word as in a new necktie—or as a woman in a new hat." Bromidiom was a good-natured sort of Babbitt.

"Come, come, my child," insisted Platitude, in his most stern gray manner, "this isn't telling us who you are."

"I am she whom the poet seeks—whom he pursues down the long zigzag of memory; whom he takes up—and sets down again—all unwittingly, like a pawn in chess; whom he disdains, again unwittingly, in some moods, and covets in others; whose elusiveness he plaintively bemoans; whose capture he always rapturously desires and rarely achieves—"

"Well, well, get on with it. Let's go," interrupted Rubber Stamp, the commonest of them all.

"I am—The Right Word," said the stranger, in a burnished voice.

And in the prismatic light of her fair shining, the platitudinous company turned slowly, unremonstrating, into gray plaster casts.

M. L.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

THE removal of Charing Cross Station, London's most central railway terminus, from the Strand to the opposite bank of the Thames will not be without its repercussion on the theater, for it is now definitely announced that it will involve the demolition of the Old Vic, one of the oldest theaters of the metropolis and the only one in the south of London to achieve fame. When the old theater of Stratford-on-Avon was burned down some two years ago, G. Bernard Shaw was said to have expressed his gratification that at last Shakespeare's birthplace would get a theater worthy of its famous son; and the same sentiment may, with, perhaps, even stronger justification, be now evoked by the passing of the Old Vic. For, in spite of the extensive reconstruction carried out barely a year ago at the instigation of the London County Council and at a cost of over £30,000, the Old Vic still remains a specimen of the dismal theatrical architecture of the early nineteenth century, unhallowed even by any historic association of the Elizabethan stage. It was built in 1818 and was then known as the Coburg Theater, being originally intended as a sort of second edition of Drury Lane in its more violent moods. Later it was renamed Queen Victoria's Own Theater, and for many years it was the home of the "blood and thunder" kind of melodrama, which, curiously enough, was at the time known as "domestic drama." Its final metamorphosis into what might be quite legitimately called the people's Shakespeare theater is quite recent, and it is mainly owing to this change that its name will be perpetuated in its new and, doubtless, commodious building.

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Quaint evidence of endeavors made throughout British history to keep London small has come to light with the sale by auction of an Act of Parliament passed in 1657, when Oliver Cromwell was Lord Protector of the Commonwealth. This act was to regulate the "multiplicity of buildings in and about the suburbs of London and within ten miles of it." It condemns excessive building as "mischievous and inconvenient." It requires under penalty a proportion of the houses to have four acres of land attached to them. It lays down that brick and stone were to be used as materials for walls, thus showing that Londoners already recognized the possibility of what actually occurred nine years later, when a great part of the city was destroyed by fire. This act was one of a series of measures with similar intent taken by other rulers in England. It is on record, for example, that Queen Elizabeth on July 7, 1580, issued a proclamation forbidding the erection of new buildings "in places where none could be shown to have existed before," also that Charles II in 1674 ordered the prosecution of those who "built on new foundations."

* * *

London, in general, is renowned for the wealth and variety of its wild fowl, the edible species of which are protected from depredation by law. The lake in St. James's Park, however, has just suffered a sad loss in the disappearance of two of its pelicans, which took flight one morning and have not yet been recovered. In the Middle Ages curious notions prevailed about the habits of pelicans, but, it seems, the modern idea of them as rather clumsy and foolish birds is no whit more justified. For, in spite of the fact that the pelicans of St. James's Park have been located time and again many miles from their native lake, and that a special communication setting out the best way for their apprehension has been issued by the Office of Works, all attempts to catch them have so far proved unavailing.

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A fishermen's deputation, including representatives from Lossiemouth, birthplace of the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, has been laying before the Secretary of State for Scotland reasons for carrying out the policy of restoring Anglo-Soviet relations. The deputation pointed out that the British fishing industry is suffering from production in excess of demand. This state of things has arisen since the loss of the Russian market, which, before the war, took 75 per cent of the British fish output. If this trade, or even any considerable portion of it, could be restored, it would make considerable difference. The deputation hoped in particular that Russia might be induced to buy British herrings, instead of supplying its needs from Norway.

* * *

Traditions sacred to pantomime have a disconcerting way of coming to life, and the case of Dick Whittington, summoned the other day to the Guildhall for causing obstruction with his automobile, is an example of how bleak and thankless reality is in comparison with the stage in its more flamboyant moods. For the namesake of the romantic, if rather fabulous, Lord Mayor of London, had what cannot but be called a truly dramatic encounter with Donald, the official Guildhall cat, which, according to the report of the London Times, "sprang on to the front of the dock and settled down as though prepared to hear the case out" as soon as the name "Dick Whittington" was called by the court's usher. But there the sentimental story rather sadly ends. For, unimpressed with pussy's devotion to the illustrious annals of the City of London, the city magistrates ordered the cat to be removed and imposed a fine of 20s. on Dick Whittington. The Bow Bells, it appears, knew nothing of the whole affair; otherwise, it might be expected, they would have pealed out in protest. It remains only to hazard the guess that in these circumstances there is hardly any probability of a second Dick Whittington becoming in the near future the Lord Mayor of London.

* * *

The fourth official volume on the still extant historical monuments of the City of London can now be procured at the comparatively moderate price of a guinea. It contains over 200 illustrations of buildings and furniture, beginning with the period which is rather vaguely termed post-Roman and ending with the year 1714, and is, in essence, a detailed account of the art of the great architect Wren and his contemporaries. For the fire of London spared precious little of the pre-Restoration period, and subsequent ages have been almost as ruthless to the London of the designer of St. Paul's. Perhaps the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, which brought out the present volume to stay the hand of the housebreaker from the few remaining monuments of that great period of English architecture, will have its effect in rousing the rather lethargic conscience of London's citizens. The present publication forms, at any rate, a valuable inventory of all that can still be saved, which should make it easier for the few societies that exist for that purpose to keep a watchful eye on London's ancient buildings.

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"It gives me the greatest pleasure to distribute such a large collection of books," said John Drinkwater, as he handed out prizes to boys at St. Marylebone Grammar School and light-heartedly recalled his own school days. The famous English author and dramatist said:

> This occasion brings to my memory the fact that throughout six years of my own school life I received only two prizes—and those by accident. The first was presented to me after I had remained in one form two years longer than I ought. They had to do something with me so they gave me a prize. The other award was for chemistry, a subject of which I knew and understood nothing.

Mr. Drinkwater then turned to sport, and spoke of his own interest in it. "At the age of thirteen and a half years," he said, "just after C. B. Fry, one of the greatest athletes of the day, had broken the world's record for the long jump, I gained the distinction while at school in Oxford of breaking the record for the long jump for boys under fourteen."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must reserve sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Suggested Dress for Men

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Being keenly interested in men's dress reform, I feel that now is the time to express myself in order that there be some definite basis from which to build up.

There is already a very suitable dress for men in use and accepted—all it needs is to be made popular. This dress would consist of shorts and sport shirt, and its purpose is to free the limbs and the neck. It gives freedom of movement, is pleasing to the eye, is sanitary and at the same time suggests youth and vigor. Underwear would be worn as heretofore; the shorts would be tailored neatly in goods now used for suits or in washable material. A coat to match the shorts could be worn in cool weather but should not be carried along when there is no intention of wearing it. Now that the legs would be bare to above the knees, the more conservative men could wear either leggings of some light weight material or turnover stockings. With the low neck shirt a suitable necktie would render the outfit most desirable.

For formal affairs the above dress could be somewhat modified without, of course, impairing its purpose. In this behalf we may learn from the Boy Scouts.

In spring and fall I have often noticed that men of affairs and even young fellows wear or carry an overcoat when there is absolutely no need for it just because it is what the well-dressed man wears. Why should position mean to be uncomfortably dressed up out of season?

Weehawken, N. J. CARL KESSLER.